LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 174 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
24th Sep. ...	NALDERA* ...	15,825
1st October ...	SOUDAN ...	6,696
8th „ ...	MOREA ...	10,890
15th „ ...	EGYPT ...	7,941
22nd „ ...	CHINA ...	7,952
29th „ ...	MALWA* ...	10,941
5th November ...	DELTA ...	8,097
12th „ ...	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ...	DEVANHA ...	8,092
26th „ ...	NARKUNDA* ...	16,118
3rd December ...	MACEDONIA ...	10,512
10th „ ...	CALEDONIA ...	7,572
17th „ ...	MOREA ...	10,890
24th „ ...	MANTUA* ...	10,902
31st „ ...	PLASSY ...	7,346

*NALDERA
*MALWA
NARKUNDA
MANTUA
} * Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamers
15th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	MANTUA	
18th November.	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ...... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ...... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
23rd Sep.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct
23rd „	LHASA	Karachi direct
28th „	KARCA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN. GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	...	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road. CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	M. Sato	8th Sept.	25th Sept.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	25th Sept	7 th Octr.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Estt. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4169	13th Sep	25th „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshiwa	5846	29th „	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 „
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6995	15 „	27 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,38,73,93
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .... Rs. 5,21,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund .... £ 268,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,12,801	15	8
Reserve Funds	15,80,951	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.). (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary
309, Bow Bazar,
Street Calcutta.

or

The Chief of Agents
D. SEN & Co.,
1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP"
Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

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It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

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Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,669,
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland),
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Dol)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

Strants Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST with knowledge of shorthand preferred. Apply to ABDUL SATTAR & CO., 103, Lahar Street.
A R1410

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 75—5—100. Cycle allowance Rs 7/8/0. Post pensionable. Apply with testimonials to CHAIRMAN, Khamgada Municipality.
A C10852

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ARABIC and SCIENCE TEACHERS for Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School, Bombay, 9, Apply to PRINCIPAL.
A R1388

WANTED—A SERVICE for good literature. Apply to D. G. KADAM, c/o Byculla Sunder Gali, Narhari Ranuji, Bombay.
A R1406

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS and MATHEMATICS for the Bombay National College. Apply between 2 and 3 with testimonials to N. M. BHATHENA, 6/8, Medows Street, Fort.
A R1409

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED—A B.Sc., B.A. (Physics and Chemistry) or an Inter Science as Science Teacher. Handsome salary with free quarters. Apply sharp to K. N. BHATT, B.A., Ag. Headmaster, Central Boarding School, Supa, (Via, Navsari).
A 1370

GENERAL CLERK required able to assist as Salesman, experienced bazaar sundries and soft goods. Reply in full, stating salary to Box No. 7224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1405

WANTED for a few months, a Lady Graduate with Marathi mother-tongue and some experience as Assistant Superintendent, Municipal Schools, on Rs. 250 per month, including allowances. Apply sharp to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay.
A C10862

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Pucca built GARAGES with electric light for Motor Lorries TO LET at Khumbatta Lane, opposite Byculla Station. S. C. DHONDY, Dhondy Terrace, Byculla.
C R1401

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1239

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Florists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A well going CHEMIST SHOP, Central Position is to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Owner's continued illness. Please, apply Box No. 7184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1308

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE IN SIMLA—With several lovely building sites. Always rented and furnished. Locality sunney. Numerous fruit trees on the site. Also flower and vegetable gardens with lawns attached. For particulars apply to Messrs. RAM LABHAYA & CO., Contractors and Agents, Circular Road, LAHORE.
G C10802

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENUINE HIMALAYAN PRODUCTS—BEST HONEY As. 12 per lb., Orange flower best tea As. 12 per lb. Peko dust tea As. 8 per lb. Best loasmate rice Rs. 40 to 45. Brahmi booti Re. 1 per mds. papr. DUN HIMALAYAN STORES, DEHRU DUN LTD.
T R1371

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing Electric Lights at the Municipal Kutchra Siding at Mahalaxmi (Tardeo Flats), will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 30th day of September, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated 21-9-21.
TA C10893

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers	2
Dredger	1
Towing Launches	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs	3
Up River Tugs	7
Steam Launches	43
Motor Launches	2
Steam Barges	8
Hospital Screw Steamers	2
Barges A Class	4
B Class	10
C Class	5
E Class	2
Y Class	5
Z Class Port	1
Port	9

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10683

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE HA GOVERNMENT INSPECTER of Cotton Excise, Bombay, presidency, for about eight months, more or less. He must possess through knowledge of classification and valuation of Indian Cotton piece goods and should have in addition actual experience of mill management. Salary up to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications, plus Rs. 150, motor car allowance besides house rent allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Old Town Custom House, Bombay, up to October 7th. Applicants must not apply in person.
C C10865

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOMINATED LOADING.

WADI BANDAR AND VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS SHEDS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1921, a system of "nominated Loading will be introduced to the under mentioned stations on the South-East line. Packages, labes, bags, bundles, etc. in small lots i.e. in quantities in less than a wagon load for despatch to these stations will be accepted at Victoria Terminus "b Shed" Scale No. 8 every Monday and at Wadi Bandar, Shed No. 12, Scale No. 19 every Thursday upto 16 hours. Consignments of Iron and other packages over 12 feet. in length are not included in this system and will be accepted on any day of the week as at present.

The system of "Nominated Loading" obviates extra handing, ensures expedition transit, and largely reduces the possibility of damage to goods. It is trusted that all concerned will cooperate with the Raiway authorities to ensure success of the system.

Any information required on the proposed system can be obtained from the Head Foreman, Victoria Terminus, Goods Inspector, Wadi Bandar, and Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

Wadsinge
Wakav
Angar
Malikpeth
Pakni
Bale
Kumthe
Tilati
Boroti
Kulali
Savalji

Martur
Shahabad
Nalvar
Yadgiri
Saidapur
Krishna
Chiksugar
Yermaras
Tikekarwadi
Ghangapur

D. S. BURN.
Actg: General Traffic Manager.
C10669

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at the MORARJEE GOCULDASS HALL.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C10898

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held in the MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to receive and consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the Shareholders.
R1403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KISHORI MOHAN DUTTA, who was employed in my shop as an Assistant Manager, has been DISMISSED.

Any one dealing with him on my behalf will do so at his own risk.

BABOO NADIACHAND GUIN,
Morar Building,
Cathedrial Street.

Bombay, 22-9-21.
R1399

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILL LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORRDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th of September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of September, 1921, to the 9th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1921.
C10894

LOST SHARES

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Share Certificate No. 1406 for 15 Shares No. 48256 to 48270 and No. 1412 for 5 Shares No. 35644 to 35648 dated the 15th and 23rd August, 1911, respectively, issued in the name of Mr. T. H. Kingdon and unless an objection is raised within 14 days' time the Bank will issue a duplicate Share Certificate.
C10895

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of YEMOONABAI or YAMUNABAI, widow of Gopal Daji of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ....Deceased.

JANARDAN GOPAL JOSHI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tara Temple Lane outside the Fort ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Lettrs of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10896

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPER CALENDER-PAPERS (GLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS) TIN PLATES, CANVAS, LEATHER BELTING, HANDKERCHIEFS TIES, EAU-DE-COLOGNE, FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,922 lbs.
26 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,965 lbs.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 11,385 lbs.
8 bales canvas (Forest Brand Deck chair)
100 boxes tin plates 20 x 14
150 boxes tin plates 20 x 14
1 roll leather belting about 240 ft.
Irish lawn handkerchiefs 257 doz.
Fancy silk handkerchiefs 157 doz.
Knitted ties, 18 doz.
Eau-de-Cologne, barrel shape bottles, 45 doz. bottls 8 oz. (French make of Guernsey) 24 doz. 7 oz. bottles.
Auto fans about 250 doz. English make.
3 cases phonograph needls.
About 231 pieces copper pipes 2, 3, 4 and 5 inches, about 8,109 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be rquired at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mils (Luxmi Flour Mills).

Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills (Luxmi Flour Mills).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES AND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Deputy Executive Engineer Mechanical Branch, Bombay Municipality, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

45 tons Leyland Steam motor lorries with body.
One 5½ ton Albion motor lorry with body.
Two Berliet motor cars.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo, the mortgagee and on account an dat the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part, Vasontrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of th second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by th Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 13/136 old Survey No. 550 and new Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antonio Francisco Fereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT RUBBER TYRES FOR VICTORIAS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

One lot rubber tyres for victorias, gauge 1¼, 1½ and 1¾.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
38, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES MAXICAN.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the Baling press in Champagali of Mulji Jetha Market by order of seth Kanji Liladhar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Reuben, E. Ani.

17 Bales each 25 pieces Macican No. 1000 of Manekji Petit Mills 10 lbs. 48 yards.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 131.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

A English Visavis with an Arabic horse.
Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door, cupboards, writing and dressing tables fancy teapoys, cupboards bookstands, full sizes Chubb's safes chest of Drawers a big lot of Dhotars etc.
By order of the concerned.
6 cases of Enamelled Ware (Austrian).
Big safes of Milner and of Grifiths.
24 pieces of Silk Crepe.
15 pieces of Grey Shirtings.
About 12000 yds. of cotton webbing 4 in. wide.
About 400 lbs. of Hemp Twine Balles.
Carriages, Horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST TIME TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night another Indian Monumental Photo-drama of Religious Fervour and Devotional Piety.

"BHASMASOOR MOHINI"

The Programme comprises also

THREE FRESH EPISODES

Episodes, (8—9 and 10), of our current Serial

"THE CARTER CASE"

Featuring Herbert Rawlinson and Margaret Marsh

The Programme includes a Special Film taken on the spot of the

WESTERN INDIA STAKE

run at Poona on Saturday 17th Inst

Four Shows to-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Rejoice to know!

From To-morrow—Saturday—we shall be screening at the GLOBE, the Immortal Indian Mythological Drama

Raja Harischandra

The man in the Street, the man at the University, the mill-hand at his looms, the schoolboy at his desk, and the Maharaja on his dais—all know this great and fascinating Story of

Raja Harischandra

who would not,—who could not—abandon Truth, though challenged by the Gods.

Mark you! It is a Swadeshi Film.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

THE MAJESTIC

ONE WEEK MORE
ONE WEEK MORE
THE KOHINOOR PHOTO-PLAY.

Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya

Maya's all-pervading power, its various phases which baffle even the sages and the saints. Sudama's vain boast of his being free from Maya and how he was humbled. Sudama's experience of new matrimonial life of seven years' in a twinkling of an eye are depicted in a manner to win encomiums from all.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Re. 1-8, 3 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.

COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.
COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the

MIGHTIEST SERIAL YET OFFERED
FIRST INSTALMENT.

Episodes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 or 7 parts of the World's Jungle Serial

HHE SON OF TARZ
THE SON OF TARZAN.
THE SON OF TARZA

IN 15 Episodes or 30 Reels by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGH'S
Author of Tarzan of the Apes, the romance of Tarzan, etc.,

Made by the same people who made Tarzan of the Apes and Romance of Tarzan.

STRONGER THAN THE OTHER TARZAN STORIES.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART

In a Drama of Stage Life

"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"

Adapted from the famous stage play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.

Next Saturday 24th

MARIE CORELLI'S POPULAR NOVEL

"INNOCENT"

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ATLAS"

The Tale of a Child Adopted by Indians.

ARE RUBIES UNLUCKY?

This child had tied to her waist at birth a ruby broken from a necklace.

MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE.

A Baffling Photo Play of complex situations and Vivid Interest.

LAST DAY!

The Second Picture of our "Biggest Seven" Series.

Miss Mary Miles Minter

is a fascinating Real art Picture

"Nurse Marjorie"

(6 reels — 6000 feet)

A Social Love Story of Modern Times, with the most vivacious,—perhaps the most beautiful Queen of the Movies—in the titular role

THE STORY OF LABOUR AND CAPITAL AT VARIANCE!

The Programme includes a special Film taken on the spot of

Western India Stake

Run at Poona on Saturday 17th instant.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Charney Road)

Complimentary Passes are NOT allowed during this Week and the next five Weeks.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE."

The most daring stunt artist in the world!
In the most sensational serial ever screened!

THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES.

Episode 3. HEART OF STONE.
,, 4. THE GUN RUNNER.
,, 5. THE REBEL'S NEST

ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS
SECOND WEEK.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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COMMERCIAL.

◆

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool 20th September, 1921

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		14 28
Sakels		24 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	19 95
	Jan.	20 34
	Mar	20 25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	19 85
	Jan.	20 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 21st September, 1921.

Month.	To-days Prices
Sept.	—
Oct.	13 60
Nov.	—
Dec.	13 47
Jan.	13 27
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 93
April	—
May	12 67
June	—
July	12 37
Aug.	12 12

EGYPTIAN.

Nov	23 60
Jan	23 15

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 20th September, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
September	13 85
October	13 76
November	13 63
December	13 67
January	13 44
February	13 20
March	13 10
April	12 97
May	12 80
June	12 68
July	12 51
August	12 28

Tone :—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 20th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Sept	24 10
Oct.	24 10
Nov.	24 10
Dec.	24 10
Jan.	24 20
Feb.	24 30
Mar.	24 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 20th Sept, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		44.000
Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		1,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	19.70
	Jan.	19 65
	Mar.	19.5.
Spot Cotton at New York		19.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		19.50
Tone—of Spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct	19 14
	January	19 43
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)		7 7/8
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		65 5 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 21st Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	19 70
	Jan.	20 05
	Mar.	19 95

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolch	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Folscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box,
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (Contract	0 12-	line
Die embossing (Contract.	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue

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STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
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55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building.
Telephone : 4564

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White-Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 0741.

Liverpool, 21st Sept. 1921.

Cotton Daly. Mid. U,G,O.C,—	Oct.	13 88
	Jan	13 46
	Mar.	13 13
Liverpool	May.	12 85

London 21st Sept. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 3/4	Steady
Bar Gold	£5 10 7	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	40	Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 20th September, 1921.

Bonds 5%	56
Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8
" 2 months hence	39 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Little Indian buying Rather uncertain. Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 21st July 1921.	5 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 21st Sept. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " 6	5 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	40 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	155

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept.-Oct. ... £18/5
Tone :—Nominal.

New York 21st Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills — — —

London, 21st Sept. 1921.

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	53 20
In Germany	407 00
in Italy	Not received.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 03
Christiana	29 63
Amsterdam	11 78
Switzerland	21 59
Belgium	52 45
Petrograd	—
Athens	73 50
Mid. American	14 56
Sakelliridis..	26 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 20th Sept. 1921.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61 1/2 lbs. Sept-Oct. Sellers	72/6
Australian F. A. Q. Nominal	70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Neal Bald Sept. Oct. Quoted	£71 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. seeding Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£ 20 5/8
TONE OF RAPESEED —	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. Ex-Ship Sep.-Oct. Nominal	£ 21 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :— Dull—Lower to sell.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	—
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.Oct., Sellers	£ 12
TORIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct,	£ 22 1/4
LINSEED argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers	£ 18 1/4
" " Oct -Nov. accepted. Weak and depressed..	£18 3/8

METALS.

English best Seclected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65
Copper Braziers	£ 101
Yellow Metal	£ 9
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 73
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 75 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 9/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41½
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 5/8
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Nov.	13
Plantation first Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Buyer	8 5/8
FREIGHT OF COAL Cardiff to Bombay.	17

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	18/3 Sellers Sept. Oct.
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Oct. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct. Nominal.	22/6
Fine White Java C, & F. Karachi Oct. Sellers	23/9

Tone :—Irregular downward tendency.

BOMBAY MARKET.

◆

COTTON.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

In accordance with 40 points reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 536 and after touching Rs. 537 declined till Rs. 530 it then again advanced till Rs. 535½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 535. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 533. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 533½ and after touching Rs. 539, closed at Rs. 538½ Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 466½ and advanced till Rs. 468 the rate at 4 p. m. was Rs. 465 Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 523 and was Rs. 522 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remains quiet but steady and the inquiry is very limited as most of the dealers are busy with their September engagements. About 3000 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May, ...	536 1/2
Fully Good Bengal, September	368
Fine Oomra's,—September	525
" " Dec.-Jany.	471

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,	533
Fully Good Bengal September	368
Fine Oomra's — September.	523
" " Dec.-Jany.	466

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

Description		Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	—	383	368	353	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	530	520	500	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	560	550	530	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	545	535	515	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	..	—	—	—
Southerns 7	—	—	—	455	445	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st September 1921.

Cotton	3773	Bales.
Wheat	1458	Cwts.
Linseed	4006	"
Rapeseed	1046	"
Jingellyseed	230	"
Poppyseed	121	"
Groundnuts	2020	"
Castorseed	1106	"
Rice	3480	"
Myrabollams	660	"
Cottonseed	8207	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	391	"
Jowar	5992	"
Bajri	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	5237	"
Salt	5822	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 11/16
Bank Demand	1 5 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	380
American Dollars	375
Honkong Dollars	191
Shanghai	271
Japan	174
Singapore	159

Market — Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issues rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

22nd Sept. 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	3/4	76	8	0
[illegible]	1	76	8	6
[illegible]	1 1/4	76	8	6
[illegible]	11/2	76	8	6
Do.	1 3/4	76	8	6
Do.	2	76	8	6

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	81	8	6
Do.	1	81	8	6
Do.	1 1/4	81	8	6
Do.	11/2	81	8	9
Do.	1 3/4	81	8	6
Do.	2	81	8	0
Japanese Copper Rafts.		not		
Punch [illegible] joint		32	8	6
Copper English Rafts.		58	0	0
Brass Rafts,		36	8	0
Lead		47	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

6 0 p.m. 22nd September 1921 Bazaar Terms)

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	88	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	84	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	61	8	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	10	4	0
Wheat September	12	2	0
Linseed May.	16	6	0
Linseeds September	16	8	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	43	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆

Bombay, Sept. 22.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-5-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-11-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 93-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 98-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/5½.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 3/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady to firm.
On Paris Exchange selling D. D. Frcs. 386.
On Paris Exchange buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 406.
On Paris Exchange buying D. D. Frcs. 356.
On Japan Exchange selling T. T. Rs. 174.
On Japan Exchange buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 168.
On Hongkong Exchange selling D. D. Rs. 193.
On Shanghai Exchange selling D. D. Rs. 271.
On Singapore Exchange selling D. D. Rs. 159
On New York Exchange selling D. D. Rs. 375
London Gold per oz. ready 110-7.
London Silver per oz. ready 40.
London Silver per oz. forward 39¾.
Tone of Silver. India and China bought: India sold. Steady.
American Cross rate dollar 3.71½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 53.
Italian Cross rate 89.00.
Swiss Cross rate 21.60.
German Cross rate Mrks. 407.
Belgium Cross rate Frcs. 53.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2775, By. Cotton 1350, By. Dyeing 1915, Century 1165, Cent. India 5235, Colaba Land 2900 x.d., Crescent 805, Currimbhoy 2330, David 1792/8, Fazulbhoy 1720, Finlay 1415, Ind. Bleaching 319, Ind. Malwa 782/8, Kasturchand 1650, Kohinoor 3730, New Great 1145, Pearls 1462/8, Phoenix 1310, Shapurji 525, Simplex 1132/8, Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5340.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 735, By. Burma 550, By. Burma N. I. 155, Bt. Burma Petrol 13, By. Tramway 138/12, By. Steam 320, Bundi Cement 46/8, Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 305, Katni Defd 1425, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord 162/8, Tata Defd 590, Tata Hydro 965, Tata Oil 115, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 11.

SHARES.

◆

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotations Nett to buyer
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	"	12%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	8%	108 xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	86
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	57/
Gujerat	100	June-Jan	5%	125
[illegible] Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	—	4%	10[illegible]
Larkhana	100	—	4%	65
Mandra Bhon, Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	69
Mymensingh	100		5%	61
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	3%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	71
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	580
Upper Sind Light	100	—	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	—	10%	185
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	6%	855
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	6%	7 0
P. Rs. 50		—	7%	55 xd
B. E. S. & T. Coy, O. Rs. 50			Rs. 6	137/8
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	8%	108
Surat Elect.	100	—	—	4 prem
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	965
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	8 0
Telephone	50	—	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	150	2,775
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—	41[illegible]
Apollo	50	—	—	125
Asar Virji 75	100	—	50	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	—	35	1,340
Bombay Dyeing	550	Mar-Sept.	125	1,920 xd
Bombay Industrials	100	—	—	116
Bradbury Mills	250	—	30	1,230
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1 17 7/8
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	5,[illegible]
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	6%	4[illegible]
Colaba Land & Mill	100	—	305	2,929 xd
Cooria	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,[illegible]
Crescent	100	"	60	775
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	2,340
David	950	"	142 1 80	2/8 xd
Dawn	[illegible]	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	—	As. 3	Rs. 8 1/4
Edward Sassoon	250	May-Nov.	130	645
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	23
Emperor Edward	100	"	150	1,35[illegible]
Fazulbhoy	250	—	300	1,725
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	125	1,410
Framji Petit	1,000	May	152	2,318
Globe	100	—	31	328
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	237 1/2
Gold Mohur	100	—	52	308
Hindustan	1,000	—	150	7,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,[illegible]09
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	—	10	225
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	—	150	2,1[illegible]
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	60	785
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	870
Jivraj Balu	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,868
Gustoorchand	500	Mar-Sept.	55	1,650
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	500	2,570
Khatao	100	"	25	630 xd
Kohinoor	500	—	375	3,758 xd
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4 500
Madhavrao Scindia	100	—	25	400
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	250	3 675
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2 780
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,300
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,175
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	35	335 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	250	7 300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	780
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	980 xd.
New Great Eastern	500	—	68	1,16 2/8 xd.
Pabaney	250	—	150	1,600
Pearl	250	—	100	1,475
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,350
Planet Mill	100	"	5	325
Premier Mills	100	—	—	245
Presidency Mills	100	Jan-July	—	2[illegible]
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	177 1/2
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	690
Sholapore	1,000	—	1,000	18,000
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	25	1,121
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	30	53 7/8
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	65	2,650 xd
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	250	5,340
Swan	500	Oct.	100	1,375
Tata O.	500	—	15	1,050
P.	500	—	51	350
Union Mill	250	—	5	725
Victoria Cotton O.	500	—	250	2,100
P.	500	—	7%	500
Western India	1,000	—	125	1,700

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	75	682
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Mahmud Mfg.	300	Aug.	15	185
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	800 xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	350 xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	50	—	100	810
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	45 nom.
Badam Pile	75	—		100
Belapur Sugar Co., 50	100	—	—	15 Dis.
B. Burma T. Corporation	100	—	Rs. 20	550
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	100	—	6 15 7/8	xd
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,690
Bombay Ice Manufy	25	—	3	201
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	300	Mar-Sept.	7	320
P.	350	Oct.	5%	100
Bombay Uganda 55	100	—	31%	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	100	July	30%	76
British Burmah Petroleum	8	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	16 1/2 xd.
Eastern Chemical O.	10	—	10%	18
D.	10	—	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	—	40%	310
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	—	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil O. 100	100	Dec-July.	7%	75 nom
P. 250	250		7%	215 nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	280
Jost's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	195
Kemp	500	July	20	140
Marsh	100	July	12	110
Maryland Price Ord	100	—	4%	80
Maryland Price P.	100	—	7%	80
McKenzies	100	—	30%	520
New India Insurance 25	200	—	—	1 dis.
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	55	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Assurance 50	100	May	42%	350
Phillips	50	July	15%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	53	640 xd
Scindhia Steam 50	75	—	Nil.	11½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	25%	180
Stewart Jack	10	—		par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	61	Sept.	12	187/8 195
D.	30	—	31	620
P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	118 1/2
Tata Iron. Ord.(NI)	75	—	—	95
" " Def. (—)	400	—	—	525
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 30	100	—	—	35
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	—	116/4
Thacker	50	June	1 50%	330
Western India Chemical Co., 25	100	—		5 dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

BANKS

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	70
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,285
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	182
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	38
Central Rs. 25	50	"	14%	38
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7%	48xd
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12%	25/8
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		5

EXCHANGE BANKS.

Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	18%	£8	14
Eastern £5	£ 10	"	7%	Rs.	67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	28%	£	98
Mercantile A £ 12	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%		25¼
Mercantile B £12½	£ 25	"	16%		25¼
Mercantile C £ 5	£10½	"	16%		10¼
National. £ 12½	25	"	18%		37

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

◆

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., has been appointed on relief, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S..

Rao Saheb Shamrav Ramrav Jagdale is appointed on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum vice Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, reverting.

Mr. R. H. Maslam is appointed on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. K. C. Sen, I. C. S. on completion of his training to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur vice Mr. Narayan Swamirav Lokur.

Mr. Narayan Swamirav Lokur, on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. N. S. Lokur is appointed to try such cases as the Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar may make over to him for trial.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Shivakshah Manekji Talati to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad Hussein, on deputation, or pending further orders.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur vice Mr. F. W. O'Gorman.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. R. V. Rowsall, reverting.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law proceeding on leave, pending further order.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, on relief is appointed to be Special Collector of Income Tax, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. D. D. Billimoria.

Mr. D. D. Billimoria, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. J. A. Patel, reverting.

Mr. S. N. Sungarwala is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Superintendent of Salt and Excise and to do duty as Supervisor of Distilleries, Third Circle, Bombay, vice Mr. A S. Dalal, on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. Francis J. Campos is appointed to be an Assistant Engineer in the No. III Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily, on probation for six months, with effect from the date of his joining his appointment.

A temporary appointment in the Financial Department of the Secretariat has been created for a period of six months, with effect from 1st September 1921, on a salary of Rs. 900 per menseam, and is appointed Khan Rs. 900 per mensem, and Khan Bahadu Nabi Baksh Muhammad Hussein is appointed to hold it and to do duty under Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I. C. S., Secretary of the Retirement Committee.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

◆

Rainfall of the week was heavy in Gujarat, good in Konkan, parts of West Deccan, Karnatak and was insufficient in parts of the East Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur, where more rain is badly needed. Sowing of kharif crops is nearing completion and transplantation is in progress. Standing crops were slightly damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Gujarat, were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of western talukas of Deccan, parts Bijapur and Dharwar, were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, and were thriving elsewhere. Water for irrigation in the Sind canals was sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder is sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and price sof food grains were almost steady.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

◆

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,910
Temperature of Air	deg.	78.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75 1
Dew Point		74 0
Relative humidity of Air		0 872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7 4
Maximum temperature of Air degree		84 1
Minimum do do		76 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, WSW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	148
Fall of Rain	inches	0 15
Total fall during month	"	11 87
do. year	"	84 70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Sept.		0 00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

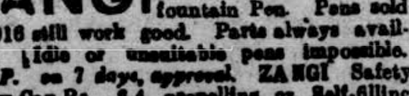
HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft in
Wednesday	28th Sept	m 8 31 8 44a	26 10 20 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Wednesday	28th Sept	1 51 2 49a	17 8 13 0

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.



ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. V. P. on 7 days, approval. ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 8-4 propelling or Self-filling 7- Calendar Clip Ans. 8.
ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED
Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delhi

THE WEATHER.

◆

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 22-9-1921.	Total since 1st Jan. 1921	June 1st to Sept. 22nd 1919	June 1st to Sept. 22nd 1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory	0 10	84 70	61 16	59 21
Fort (St. Geo. Hpl.)			71 25	5 11
Esplanade (Govt. Tr. Hospital)			67 2	3 81
Byculla (J. J. Hp.			72 8	4 06
Kamp & Co./O. Bill				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd September, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi and Delhi report 0.11in. and 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear at Lahore and Multan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi and at the two latter stations temperature is considerably lower than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rain has been nearly general. Agra reports a heavy fall of 4.44in., Mainpuri has had 1.07in., Jhansi 0.35in., Cawnpore 0.50in. and Allahabad 1.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual, the defect from the normal being 16 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily clouded at Karachi and moderately clouded in south-west Rajputana. It is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and Jodhpur and is nearly normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in east Rajputana ; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are moderately clouded and at Rajkot humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the north and a few falls have occurred in the south of the reporting area. Jubbulpur reports 0.36in., Saugor 0.15in., Hoshangabad 0.56in. and Chanda 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Saugor and Amraoti humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.10in. and Mormugao 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 1.06in. and Sholapur 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Aurangabad and Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lingers over the west United Provinces and has again given a few heavy falls of rain. There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces and local rain on the west coast. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the south Central Provinces and the north and east Punjab. Agra reports a heavy fall of 4.44in.; other falls exceeding an inch being 1.07in. at Mainpuri, 1.56in. at Allahabad and 1.06in. at Aurangabad. Humidity is in excess and day temperature considerably lower than usual in and about the west United Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces and local rain on the west coast and the Central Provinces. A few falls are probable in the Deccan and the north and east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st September, 1921 :—

The remains of the depression from the Bay are now in the neighbourhood of Agra and rain has been locally heavy in the west of the United Provinces. No depression has yet formed over the Bay although conditions remain favourable for its formation. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the east Punjab, the west United Provinces and Central India West and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mandalay one; Akyab three; Monywa one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar one; Silchar three; Cuttack one; Lucknow two; Bahraich one and a half; Bareilly three; Mussooree two; Mukteswar one and a half, and Sonamarg a half.

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MALGAON RIOT CASE.

RAIDING IMDADUL FUND OFFICE.

(From our special correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 19.

After the lunch interval, the cross-examination of Mr. Kokje was resumed. Questioned by Mr. Azad, the witness said that he did not find the names of Maddu Beohu and the President of the Khilafat Committee in the confidential records of the Sub-Inspector. Wahid Sait's name was mentioned but witness did not remember about the names of Mahomed Shafi and Tuyya Moulvi. The confidential records related to the rise of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements and also mentioned those who took part in them. Witness had recorded the statements of many more people than had been mentioned in the list. Only those who were examined in court as witnesses were mentioned therein. Walimahomed was examined before Mr Braham. Witness did not know if Walimahomed was not cross examined. He was instructing the Government Pleader in the present case.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Azad, "that Walimahomed was with Gavde from 7 to 9 p.m., on the day of the riot?" Mr. Rangnekar objected to the question. Mr. Azad explained to the court that Walimahomed was a witness for the Prosecution but he had been given up at a late stage. He was going to call him (Walimahomed) as a witness for the defence, and it was therefore open to him to ask the present witness regarding a statement that had been made to him by Walimahomed.

The court remarked that the question would be disallowed unless Mr. Azad undertook to call Walimahomed as a witness. Mr. Azad explained the position and suggested that the prosecution had given him up because his evidence had been found hostile to their case. The court might disbelieve a witness but the prosecution could not constitute themselves judges of a witness' veracity or otherwise. He at any rate wanted his question to be noted. The court disallowed the question. Further discussion followed and Mr. Azad complained of unfairness with reference to the Prosecution's keeping back witnesses.

Mr. Kokje, continuing his evidence, said that Digambar was examined at the Police Lines. He could not say if Digambar was sent up to him by Pophale. A Sub-Inspector had brought him to the lines. Asked as to how witness had discovered Vaidu Hamal, his answer was "through Din Mahomed Khatia." (Approver) Din Mahomed was not sent with the police to fetch Vaidu. Witness took Vaidu's address and sent some policemen to call him. Vaidu was examined and then allowed to go away. Wahab also was sent for through Din Mahomed. Umar was another witness whom he had examined but he could not say how he learnt his name. All these witnesses were examined and then allowed to go away. There was a dacoity committed at Chand Tapadia's house and he had in consequence deposed against certain persons. Witness came to know of Gangaram through Walimahomed. He believed that when Gangaram came he must have been busy and so Gangaram was asked to call again the following day.

Asked if he had raided the Imdadul Fund and Khilafat offices, witness said that on 3rd June he searched the office of the Fund and attached some papers belonging to it. Hassan Ramzan was then the Secretary of the Fund in the place of his father. The books and papers seized by him were produced in the Lower Court. Witness must have come to know about Phulya through Joshi Engineer (of the Pophaley). Joshi brought him up some evening when witness was busy. So the man was asked to be brought the following day. He went away to have, as he said, his meal but he did not return. He was found afterwards at some village and was brought back to Malegaon. The witnesses Vaidu, Phulya, Wahab and Umar were never arrested. Asked if he had examined a man named Tatya Ganpat Deshmukh, witness said that Deshmukh had made a statement before the Mamlatdar which was forwarded to him. Deshmukh came to witness later on and said he had to add something to it. Witness told him to reduce what he had to say into writing and bring it to him. Deshmukh brought the additional statement the following day. Witness could not say whether it was in Deshmukh's writing or not. Asked if it was not a fact that Deshmukh had told him that he was with accused Mahomed Shafi on the night of the riot and that Shafi had helped him to get away to where the Mamlatdar and Mr. Thakkar were hiding, witness after refreshing his memory said that it was in the second statement. Mahomed Shafi's name was not given but it simply mentioned a Monim. Witness did not ask Deshmukh who the Monim referred to was. Witness then added that Deshmukh told him he would not give the name. He asked him why he would not, but Deshmukh remained silent. Deshmukh was not taken to the lock up to be shown the accused. Asked if it was usual with him to ask witnesses to bring written statements, Mr. Kokje said that it depended on the conduct of witnesses. "Oh, are you also a judge of the conduct of witnesses?" put in Mr. Azad amidst laughter. Witness then said that the statement had been signed by Deshmukh. He had noticed it at the time. Asked if he knew that the law did not permit him to take signed statements, witness agreed. Questioned if he could ask witnesses to produce written statements, Mr. Kokje said that there was nothing to prevent him from doing so. He was dealing with a *khatpat* (perhaps, meaning troublesome or designing) witness. Mr. Kokje could not say if Deshmukh had come to him voluntarily. On counsel asking witness to look at the writing on the two statements of Deshmukh and say if it was the same on both, Mr. Rangnekar observed that Mr. Kokje was not expert in handwriting. Witness said the writing appeared to be the same. Further questioned, Mr. Kokje said that when Deshmukh came to him to make a statement he told him that he had already got the statement through the Mamlatdar. On Deshmukh asking him to let him have the statement for making additions, he told him he could give an additional statement. He did not tell Deshmukh he could do so through the Mamlatdar.

KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

Witness did not find the Khilafat office. He had been told it was located in a school. When he went to the school, he did not find it. A Sub-Inspector found the Khilafat records at the house of accused Soban Bhicari. Asked why he had seized those papers, Mr. Kokje said that since the Khilafat was started, Non-Cooperation also was started and he wanted to find out all about it. Mr. Azad asked him what that had to do with the burning of Pophale's house, but on Mr. Rangnekar objecting to the question, the Court disallowed it. Witness then said that he had made over the Imdadul Fund papers to the Public Prosecutor. When he seized those papers, he made no *panchnama*.

At the outset all the accused except three or four had been put up before Mr. Braham on charge of rioting. The hearing lasted only one day. He admitted that the same accused were put up on their trial for murder at the next hearing. Asked about the withdrawal of the charges against one Farzand Kassamally, a lad of ten years or so, witness said that the Public Prosecutor knew all about it, adding however the words, "Mercy", "*daya*", etc., and the boy had been let off. Witness knew that the lad had been suffering from a gunshot wound and was being treated at the dispensary. On counsel asking him as to who gave him the lad's name, the Court remarked that he had a gunshot wound and it was not important as to who gave him the name. Mr. Azad thought it was important enough as showing how even little boys had been arrested. They had brought to the Court two boys the other day, who went away with Mr. Kokje! Mr. Rangnekar said they were only concerned with the accused. Mr. Azad retorted that the prosecution were also very much concerned with the defence witnesses. (Laughter.) The witness who had said at the outset that he did not know English, burst in at this stage with an answer in English "Then I asked him" (laughter), *apropos* of the arrest of Kassamally. Witness could not say where that lad was now. Referring to the two boys produced by the defence, witness was asked about their arrest, and he admitted that he had arrested them on 16th August at Nasik, as they were wanted in the case. Se had taken their names from the dispensary and also some witnesses had mentioned them. Mr. Kokje then said that he was at Malegaon on the 5th June. His men were going about the town watching the movements of people. He knew an unofficial Committee visited the place to make enquiries regarding the riot. He could not say when they concluded their enquiry. Asked if witness' distinguished fellow-citizen—Mr. N. C. Kelkar, was there, witness said he did not know. He had not seen him. Witness did not know if accused Khare and Sakarchand had shown great interest in the Committee's enquiry, because the local police were concerned with such matters.

Mr. Kokje then said that he was present in the Court premises when the retracting witnesses were examined. Asked if he had learnt that same day they had become hostile witness said, "Yes, I understood it." (Laughter.) They were now placed before the Taluka Magistrate at Malegaon. Witness had gone to Malegaon on the 14th September to obtain a remand against them. He had arrested them on the 22nd—the same evening after their evidence. The charge against them was not only for dacoity but for murder also.

Witness knew Moulvi Ishaq of Sangameshwar (now an accused). He occasionally used to send for him. Mr. Kokje next admitted that in the charge sheet of 10th June, accused Shaikhumiya had been cited as a witness in the riot case.

After some questions in re-examination, Mr. Kokje's examination was concluded and the Court rose for the day half an hour later than usual. With Mr. Kokje's examination, the prosecution closed their case, and the Court will begin to take the statements of the accused to-morrow. These statements will occupy about three or four days and those accused against whom the charges will be pressed will be called on to enter their defence.

SUCCESS OF SWADESHI IN CALCUTTA

Moulana A. K. Azad wires from Calcutta under date 19th:—

Picketing began in Calcutta on 1st September in Barabazar. Volunteers of the Bengal Khilafat Committee and the Barabazar Congress Committee have been working very patiently and modestly for these 18 days and as a result, picketing has been successful to a considerable extent.

Seth Jamnalal Bazar has been devoting all his time in advising the merchants and preaching Swadeshi to them. As a result of his persistent and inspiring appeal, leading cloth merchants agreed on the 15th evening to sign the pledge that up till the 28th February, 1922, they would not have dealings in foreign cloth. Last evening at a meeting of yarn merchants in the firm of Seth Sukhadeodass Rampersad, a prominent yarn merchant in Sootapatti, in which most of the yarn merchants, Marwaris, Bhatias and others were present, Seth Jamnalal Bazaz and myself had induced a large number to take the pledge for one year.

It has been decided to stop picketing as a responsible Committee of the leading merchants of foreign cloth and yarn has undertaken the task inducing other merchants.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, is offering a reward of Rs 1000 to any man furnishing information leading to the arrest of an individual who threw a bomb near the Buckingham Mills on 17th instant as result of which a Police Sergeant was killed. Anyone giving reliable information as to where the bombs are being made, will also be suitably rewarded. A. P.

A Madras message of September 20th says: More disturbances are reported from the Mill area. There has been rioting between

MUNITIONS SCANDALS.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS. IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

At question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day there were several interpellations regarding the withdrawal of the Munitions Board Case in Calcutta, to which the Hon. Mr. C .A. Innes gave the following joint reply:—

All these questions have already been answered in essentials by the press communique issued on the 28th August last. The Government of India have little to add to that press communique and do not propose to place any correspondence on the table. They propose, however, to deal with certain specific requests for additional information. With reference to paragraph (I) and (J) of Babu Jogendranath Mukherjee's question, I am unable to say how many counsel and other lawyers were employed in the case against Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani and others. The total expenditure up to the 22nd August last in the Munitions Board cases was Rs. 3,26,394-4-6. Of this amount Rs. 1,77,349-10-0 were on account of legal fees, but I am unable to allocate this sum between the Karnani case and other cases. Mr. Ross Alston received a fee of Rs. 1,000 a day and in accordance with the terms of his agreement the Advocate General was paid a rate of 30 gold mohars a day. As at present advised the Government do not propose to file a suit for the recovery of the money which was the subject of the charge of cheating. The rumour referred to in Part (L) of the question that the case was withdrawn because it would compromise high officials is entirely without foundation.

With reference to part (A) of the question the Government of India propose to take no action. Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani has not been found guilty of any offence by any competent court. As regards part (O) of the question and part (C) of Dr. Gour's question, the house will remember that I have only just taken over charge of the Department of Industries and have not yet had time fully to study the papers connected with what are known as the Munitions Board cases. The term misappropriations in these two questions is a misnomer what is believed to have happened was that certain persons in the employ of the Indian Munitions Board colluded with certain private firms to defraud Government. I regret, however, that I can give no reliable estimate of the loss occasioned by such frauds, for it is not possible to distinguish in all cases between mere profiteering and deliberate fraud. It may be taken as certain however that the sum of nine crores mentioned is an absurd exaggeration.

Mr. K. C. Neogi (Bengal) asked the following question:—(A) Will Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Armstrong or any one else on behalf of the prosecution ever proposed any terms on which the prosecutions against Messrs. Billinghurst, Blackburn, Michael and Stoddart could be withdrawn, (B) is it a fact that on certain terms being communicated to the said persons Mr. Billing sent a telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, to the following effect, "Armstrong and Prosecution offer to withdraw case. if I admit prosecution justified and relinquish private claims. Is Government selling justice?"

Mr. C .A. Innes said no such telegram been received by the Government of India.

TRADE RETURNS FOR AUG.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. September 20.

The British India trade returns for August showed a slight improvement in the values of imports and exports compared with low records of the two preceding months. Imports amounted to twenty one crores, and exports eighteen crores, showing an increaseof seventeen and eleven per cent, respectively, over last month. Figures were equal to half of thirty-three percent in imports, four percent in exports, and thirteen percent in re-exports. The balance of trade so far shown by the statistics of merchandise, Treasury Council bills, and enfaced rupee paper etc. in August was in favour of India to the extent of rupees two hundred and thirty four lakhs.

ENGAGEMENT WITH MOPLAHS.

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S COMMUNIQUE'

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 20.

The following communique has been issued by the District Magistrate, to-day.

Major Wildon's column engaged the rebels yesterday at Sulliodmala, two miles west of Karuvalakundu and inflicted a heavy defeat on them. Their casualties are not known but ours are believed to be nil. The rebels dispersed North-East and South-East. Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji is reported to be with the party that fled in the North-Easterly direction. Our columns are in pursuit of the rebels, and it is hoped that they will be rounded up.

One hundred Moplah rebels were seen North and South of Manjeri-Calicut Road, a few miles from Manjeri. But the column was unable to get into touch with them Translation has now been made of the inscription on the red flag which was captured from the Tanur mob which opened hostilities by attacking the police and troops about one and a half mile west of Tirurangadi, at about 1 p.m., on Saturday 20th August. The red flag shows a crescent and five pointed star of Khilafat and the inscription is as follows:—"Khilafat, Alah is Great. The old and the weak, young and strong, those who walk, those who ride, rich and poor, armed and unarmed, well and infirm, let every one counting this as nought in godlike guise set forth to battle." This flag was captured from Tannur from the man who led the attack.

MULSHI VALLEY SCHEME.

QUESTIONS FOR ENSUING SESSION OF COUNCIL.

POONA, Sept. 19.

The following are some of the interpellations sent in by Mr. V. R. Gupte, M. L. C. for the ensuing Session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Will Government be pleased to state how many acres of good paddy rice land can be secured in the Poona District for Rs. 550 and of Sali rice for Rs. 350? These are rates advertised by the acting Collector to be paid to the expropriated population in the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District.

2. Will Government be pleased to place before the Council the reports of the Collector and other Officers as to how they arrived at the figures of Rs. 550 and 350 per acre published by the Acting Collector of Poona?

3. Will Government be pleased to state if it has taken into consideration the registered sales in fixing these rates?

4. Will Government be pleased to state if it is aware that many registered sales are really mortgaged-transactions on account of the D. A. R. Act?

5. Will Government be pleased to state the difference between the rates (including the so-called bonus) paid in the Andhra Valley and those to be paid in the Mulshi Petha?

6. Will Government be pleased to state

(a) The rates of the price-paddy rice per Khandi produced in the Mulshi Petha, (b) The quantity of paddy rice produced per acre in good and ordinary and bad soils in the said Petha, (c) The cost required for cultivation per acre, (d) The assessment per acre, (e) At what rate of interest is the income of lands capitalised in land acquisition cases? (f) Is not land considered good security in the Country?

7. Will Government be pleased to state if they will place the questions of Land-Acquisition for the consideration of the Legislative Council before the Government sanction them?

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

CONGRESS OFFICE'S EFFORTS AT DISTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A press communique says the following correspondence is published for general information:—

A telegram from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Congress Office, Trichinopoly, dated 20-9-1921, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, was received thus:—"The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress voted funds for the immediate distributing of relief among sufferers in the disturbed area, Malabar. As the General Secretary I am asked personally to distribute such relief. I propose to carry the mission with the aid of local men, namely, K. P. Kesava Menon, K. Madhava Nair and A. Karunakara Menon. To remove misapprehensions I am prepared to give an understanding on behalf of myself and the abovenamed that we shall not do any political propaganda work whilst distributing relief. We pray the favour of an early reply whether Government is prepared to give the necessary permission and facilities."

A telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras to C. Rajagopalachari dated 21-9-1921 was received thus:—"Your telegram of 20th. Your application should be made to the Military Commander whose headquarters are at Tirur. Government cannot advise you in the matter but would deprecate multiplication of relief agencies. Government understand that a relief fund administered by a non-official committee has already been started at Calicut.

STORY OF MOPLAHS' RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

"Madras Mail's" special correspondent at Calicut gives the following story, as told by postmaster, concerning the post office at Nilambur, the only public building in the place, which had not been burnt by the rebels. It was saved from destruction owing to the religious scruples of Moplahs. It would appear that the Mullah of Nilambur had written to Bombay for copies of the Koran and a number of copies arrived by V. P. Post and due intimation of the arrival of the parcel was given to the Mullah when the rebellion broke out. The post office was looted, but the parcel containing the copies of the religious book was not touched, as it is against the creed of Moplahs to remove or take away the Koran from any place or person without permission, and they, therefore, refrained from burning the post office to save their Koran. The postmaster has also tactfully managed to bring away to Calicut Rs. 700 Government money after undergoing severe trials on the way.

The Secretary All-India swadeshi exhibition committee, wires:—"On behalf of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Committee Calcutta, I have to announce that on account of the unforeseen circumstances it has been decided to postpone the said Exhibition to some convenient date which will be fixed later on."

More disturbances are reported from the Mill area. There has been rioting between Adi Dravida workmen and Caste Hindu strikers in Sundarpillay lane and the adjoining places in Pursewalkam. Disturbances are also reported from Greenwille Paracheri and Otary. The Police have effected some arrests. A. P.

PICKETING IN GUN BOW STREET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday I find a letter from Mr. Temulji Dhanjibhai of the Gunbow Lane Liquor Shop. I notice he has written a similar letter to the "Sanj Vartman." Both the letters are full of untruths and a deliberate attempt has been made to distort facts. One, however, wonders why if Mr. Desai's letter was against the methods of the Police, should the Director of Information, the Publicity Bureau and the Government have all abdicated their functions of issuing announcements or communiques, and why it should have fallen to the lot of such as Temulji to come forth as a champion. I take it for granted that the letters were written by Mr. Temulji uninspired by any other agency. They are typical of the man and his trade. His one great burden is that he is an old Parsi and one as innocent as a lamb and that the whole situation was created because he got two pickets arrested before the Moharrum and the pickets wanted to avenge. They, therefore, collected in large numbers and were about fifty of them before the shop opened on that day. I pray to the Almighty to grant that a time may soon come when I can boast of twenty pickets for each shop in Bombay and it shall be the crolning glory of the picketing movement if a time ever comes when fifty pickets per each shop would come forward to take the places of those that are arrested and in turn themselves get arrested.

He seems to forget that in his inscrutable ways a third picket was also arrested the same evening. Curiously enough the Police put up two pickets before the Moharrum on a charge sheet before Mr. Khairaj and the third was put up some days later before a bench of Honorary Magistrates. On a future occassion I shall have to inform the public as to what happens in the case of the two pickets because it is sub-judice. Let me, however, inform Mr. Temulji's admirers if there are any that the third picket was discharged by the Honorary Magistrates.

Mr. Temulji, if ever he thought of repaying the good offices of the Police Officers concerned, has on the contrary by his letters perpetrated a grievous wrong, and given them very little credit for their intelligence, diligence and sense of duty. Had the Police officers present forgotton their law and their functions to such an extent, that they allowed the crowd of pickets to do what they liked with Mr. Temulji and his shop? Those that arrest single pickets on the flimsy pretexts of collecting a crowd or disorderly behaviour, would not have stopped to think of arresting the whole lot including Messrs. Desai, Nicholson, myself, and thus would not have missed the golden opportunity of gathering round, in one fell swoop, such a bountiful crop.

Mr. Temulji's inventions about the threats held out to him by Sriyut Desai and myself are very ingenuous and are deliberately alleged in order to prejudice the public. Neither of us would think of wasting either our time or our breath on one to whom a picket is worse than a red rag to a bull. Why did he miss such a splendid opportunity of running us in for Criminal intimidation? Presumably he did not do so, because there were many Parsi gentlenen present, eager to enquire why the police were present in such number, who would have testified against this canard of the shopkeeper.

As to there being not rore than fifteen Policemen on the spot, the authorities know well by this time why a larger number were conveniently shunted off the scene and made to wait under and on the steps of the Bazar Gate Clock Tower. Or had Mr. Temulji accurate knowledge of the fact that a Gambling Den was to be raided by Superintendent Carter, and further that he also knew, that fifteen Policemen were kept there for the protection of his shop and the rest were present only as a matter of coincidence because the Gambling Den also happened to be in the same street. If that is so the public has a right to know what happened to the den, and how many gamblers were arrested, or whether myself, Mr. Desai, Mr. Peerbhoy, the Captain of "A" Ward, and Mr. Sanzgiri, Secretary "D" ward, ceased to be gamblers the moment we walked out of a race sporting club, whose proprietor had very kindly allowed us to take our seats there.

Since Mr. Temulji uses the big word Challenge, I in turn Challenge him to bring in his support even a couple of honest respectable Parsi gentlemen, who would come forward and swear on the Avesta that Temulji's version is right and that ours is wrong. Let Mr. Temulji not depend on the frail hopes of false tin-gods and let him not throw as much mud as he possibly can in the vain hope that some of it will stick to us or hinder in the least possible degree the picketing movement. Our cause is just and we depend only on truth sincerity of purpose, and an abiding faith in God who inspires and directs every such movement as ours. Finally my advice to Mr. Temulji is that in his own interest he will give this controversy a decent burial.—

Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.

72, Appollo Street, Fort.

The Citizens Association, Poona, has passed a resolution favouring compulsory elementary education. (A. P.).

It has been provisionally arranged that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to Poona on Saturday November 19th, staying there for one day. The Western India Turf Club is arranging a Special Race Meeting in honour of the visit.

A Poona message of September 21st says: The singing of vulgar songs grossly insulting in some cases to educated women and moderates at the last Ganpati festival has given rise to a feeling of indignation. The public opinion is being vented in letters from prominent persons of both sexes appearing in the local press. The local ladies are shortly holding a public meeting to protest against the same. (A. P.)

JOURNALISTS IN TROUBLE,

THE "LOKSHAHI" CASE.

The case against Messrs. Vithal Waman Hadap and Sitaram Vishnu Lalit, Editor and Printer of respectively of "Lokshahi" a Marathi weekly published in Bombay was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad.

Accused No. 1 at the outset stated that he wished to put a written statement. I do accept the responsibility of the article dated 11-7-21 entitled 'See These Human Brutes" etc. I am a Non-Co-operator and according to the resolution on non-co-operation passed by the Indian National Congress, I do not wish to argue the case but put in a written statement. The accused then put his statement.

The second accused then made the following statement. I gladly accept all the legal responsibility for being the printer of my press and consequently for the articles in question. I must sincerely thank Mr. Hadap for the personal reference at the end of his statement. I however, do not want to make an excuse that at the time of publication of these articles I could not go through the proof. I have now gone through the article in question and the translation thereof and as a layman fail to see any sedition therein. After the statement made by Mr. Hadap explaining his position as regards the article, there is very little required from me except by way of amplification. I would put further fact in my argument at the proper time.

The Magistrate then framed the charge against accused under Section 124 to which both the accused pleaded not guilty and did not wish to cross-examine any of the prosecution witness.

Mr. Bowen on being asked by the Court whether he wished the case to go to the Sessions he replied he left it to His Worship.

After Mr. Bowen addressed the Court, the second accused made a long oral statement saying he viewed the article from political stand point and not legal and pleaded justification.

His Worship reserved judgment till the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m

THE KATHIAWAD HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha have passed a resolution condemning the speech of Sir Evan Maconochie the Agent to the Governor, at Dhrangadhra and earnestly hoping that the Bombay and Supreme Governments will ask the Agent to the Governor to retract his defamatory statement, assure the public of Kathiawad that the Government are impartial and do not wish to assist the states in suppressing peaceful public movements in Kathiawar and take such action as they think proper to prevent the expression of such one-sided sentiments or defamation of public workers on the part of any responsible Political Officer in Kathiawad.

Another resolution drawing the attention of the Junagadh Administration to the high-handed action of the Verawal Chief Constable against Mr. Amritlal V. Thakar of the Servants of India Society, while passing through Verawal on his way to Kodinar has also been passed.

A correspondent writes that N. C. O. is at its full swing at Chikhli District Surat. The campaign against drink has advanced so rapidly that within a fortnight the northern part of the Taluka consisting of 20 to 25 villages has been made "dry." Picketing is the order of the day and it is carried on vigorously and peacefully. In addition to this people have taken to spinning and weaving earnestly.

SAVE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR "HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"!

Home Safes for Businessmen.

A convenient depository for every-day savings.

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Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days,

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Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names,

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Narkunda" close at 11 a.m.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Narkunda close at 11 a.m.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Scindia S. N. Co., Ld., M. Goculdas Sall, 6-30 p.m.

P. and O. mail steamer Narkunda, with English mails of 8th, arrives at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 24.

The s.s. Naldera with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Scond Meeting, Third Day.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SHIPPING.

The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru left Colombo on the 20th instant and is expected to arrive here at daylight on 25th instant.

SINDHI YOUNG MENS SOCIETY.

The Sindhi young men assembled on Wednesday at Mandvi, Bombay, and started a Society named "The Sindhi Young mens Society" and passed a resolution congratulating those Sindhis who Sacrifice themselves by going in jail for the sake of their country.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st October 21 the Bombay Bhendy Bazar Telegraph Office will be named as Bombay Umarkhadi Telegraph Office.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

An urgent meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be held to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to discuss with the Hon. Sir, Chimanlal. H. Setlvad, Kt. Member in charge of the Development, certain questionsrelating to the Bombay Development Scheme.

CRICKET IN BARODA.

An interesting cricket match was played between the H. O. Hind Vijaya Gymkhana and the the Bank of Baroda Cricket Club on the 14th instant and resulted in a win for the former by 30 runs. The Bank of Baroda, going in first to bat put up a total of 105 runs. The Gymkana knocked up 135 runs.

LAND ACQUISITION IN TROMBAY 'SLAND.

A public meeting of the land-holders of the villages in the Island of Trombay will be held on Sunday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. at "SalsetteView" Deonar, opposite Mr. Narielwalla's Bungalow, to consider what further steps should be taken in the light of the reply received from the Government of Bombay to their Memorial.

RETURNED TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Balkrishna Rajaram Sawant Bhonsale had gone into Christianity about two months ago. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Sunday the 11th of September in the presence of members and friends. Mr. Sunderrao B. Vaidya, L. M. E. acted as Acharya and Mr. Vasant M. Kande acted as Fire-warden.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the General Body of the Union will be held on Sunday the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) in the Municipal School Hall, Kelewadi, Girgaum. All members are requested to be present.

[The town of Oppau is situated in the Rhine Valley a few miles North-West of Mannheim.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer Mova has on board the outward mails of the 15 instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 21st instant.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The next tournament shall be played under the auspicies of "The Jubilee Club Town Hall, Meerut" from 30th October to 6th November 1921. There shall be "Open" and "Handicap" singles and doubles events and also "Mixed Doubles."

The entry fee is fixed at Rs. 6 for Open events and Rs. 5 for Handicap events, per player. Those joining all the events shall pay Rs. 20 only. For further information, please write to the "Secretary."

BRAHMIN WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

On Sunday the 18th September 1921 Shreemati Venubai a well educated widowed lady of 24, who was studying at the Grant Medical College, a daughter of the late Rambhau Bonade, a famous pleader of Nagpur was married to Mr. Gojanan Diwakar Dhavale B. A. LL. B., a practising pleader of Nagpur aged 30. The ceremony took place at the office of the Hindu Missionary Society in Bombay. Mr. L. B. Raje acted as Acharya and Mr. S. B. Vaidya L. M. E. as Fire-warden. May the newly couple long enjoy a happy and prosperous life.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

SEND-OFF TO MR. & MRS. PICKTHALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Monday, the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to give a hearty send off to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, and to tender our congratulations to Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, Jugut Guru Shree Shankaracharia and Dr. Kithchlew when Maulvi Abdul Allum and Messrs. Patel, Suntoke, Tairsee, Nariman and Bharucha will address the meeting.

A MEETING AT CHINCHPOKLI.

A public meeting was held at Chinchpokly Jain Sthanak on Wednesday the 21st instant at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the F ward Congress Committee, when N. B. Pathaky. Editor of the "Hind Mitra" was voted to the chair who in the course of his speech emphasised that non-wolence was the supreme guiding principle of the movement. The following resolution was passed unanimously.

That this meeting considers that by arresting Maulana Shaukat Alli, Maulana Mahomed Alli, Dr. Kitchly, Shri Shankaracharya and other national leaders the Government has cut a deep wound in the already lacerated heart of India and it further congratulates those leaders on their good fortune which has made the victims of Governments wrath, and it moreover hopes that these arrests will act as a strong stimulus to the people in carrying on the movement of Nonviolent Non-Cooperation. Among the speakers were.

Maulana Ahmed Mukhtu Saheb Siddik said if the people wanted to go jail, Mr. Syed Lakirali of Agra, Mr. A. S. Khatri and Mr. Mayekar.

SALLE FRANZAISE.

A lecture on Victor Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris," will be delivered at 6-30 p.m., tomorrow (Saturday).

NEW PRESS LEGISLATION.

REPEAL OF ACTS VII OF 1908 AND I OF 1918.

ENLARGED POWERS TO POSTAL AND CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th September, 1921:—

NO. 25 OF 1921.

A Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers, and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make further provision in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, for the liability of editors of newspapers in civil and criminal proceedings, and to make certain amendments in that Act in order to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the seizure and disposal of certain documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1921.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

2. (1) The Newspapers (Incitements to Ogences) Act, 1908, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, are hereby repealed.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to invalidat eany order made under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, before the commencement of this Act, forfeiting any newspaper, book or other document; and any newspaper, book or other document forfeited in accordance with such order shall be deemed to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, except that no application under section 99B of that Code shall lie in respect of the forfeiture of any such book, newspaper or document, if forfeited more than two months before the commencement of this Act.

3. The amendments set forth in the First Schedule shall be made in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

4. The amendments set forth in the Second Schedule shal lbe made in the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

. The amendments set forth in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

6. The amendments set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall be made in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867.

The first schedule deals with amendments to the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 and is as follows:—

1. In section 1, after the definition of "British India," the following definition, namely:—

"'Editor' means the person who controls the selection of the matter that is published in a newspaper," and after the definition of "Magistrate" the following definition, namely:—

"'Newspaper' means any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news," shall be inserted.

2. In section 5—

(a) For the words "printed periodical work, containing public news or comments on public news," the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(b) After the words "hereinafter laid down" the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

"(1) Every copy of every such newspaper shall contain the name of the person who is the editor thereof printed clearly on the front page of such copy as the name of the editor of that newspaper";

(c) Clauses (1); (2) and (3) shall be renumbered (2), (3) and (4);

(d) In clause (2) as re-numbered, for the words "before the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such work shall be published", the words "in person or by agent authorised in this behalf in accordance with rules made under section 20, before a District, Presidency, or Sub-divisional Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed or published, or within whose jurisdiction such printer or publisher resides." shall be substituted, and for the word "periodical work" the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(e) After clause (4) as re-numbered, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no person who has not attained majoritf in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, or of the law to which he is subject in respect of the attainment of majority, shall be permitted to make the declaration prescribed by this section, nor shall any such person edit a newspaper."

3. In section 7—

(a) After the words custody of such declarations," the words "or, in the case of the editor, a copy of the newspaper containing his name printed on it as that of the editor,"

(b) After the words "to such declaration", the words "or printed on such newspaper, as the case may be".

(c) After the words "in the declaration", the words "or the editor of every portion of that issue of the newspaper of which a copy is produced" shall be inserted.

4 In sections 7, and 9, for the words 'periodical work" wherever they occur, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted.

5. After section 8, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"8A. If any person, whose name has appeared as editor on a copy of a newspaper, claims that he was not the editor of the issue on which his name has so appeared, he may, within two weeks of his becoming aware that his name has been so published, appear before a District, Presidency, or Subdivisional Magistrate and make a declaration that his name was incorrectly published in that issue as that of the editor thereof, and if the Magistrate after such inquiry as he may consider necessary is satisfied that such declaration is true, he shall certify accordingly, and on that certificate being given the provisions of section shall not apply to that person in respect of that issue of the newspaper."

6. After section 11, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—:

"11A. The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published."

7. In sections 12, 13 and 14 and 15, for the words "two years," wherever they occur, the words "six months" shall be substituted.

8 In section 15

(a) After the words "whoever shall" in the two places where they occur, the word "edit" shall be inserted;

(b) For the words "such periodical work as in hereinbefore described," the word "newspaper," shall be substituted;

(c) After the words "shall cause to be" the word "edited" shall be inserted;

(d) For the words "such periodical work", where they occur for the second time, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted; and

(e) For the words "that work" the words "that newspaper" shall be substituted.

9. After section 16, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"16A. If any printer of any newspaper published in British India neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with section 11A, he shall, on the complaint of the office to whom copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in th place where the newspapr was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default."

DETENTION IN CUSTOMS.

The Second Schedule, deals with amendments to the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

After section 181, sections are inserted empowering the Chief Custom-officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf to detain any package, brought whether by land or sea into British India, which he suspects to contain—(a) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or (b) any document, containing any seditious matter as defined in Section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and to forward such package to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Any person interested in any package detained under the provisions of this sections may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same.

If such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of tse package or its contents on the ground that the package did not contain any such newspaper ,book or other document containing any such seditious matter.

AMENDMENTS TO CR. P. C.

The Third Schedule deals with amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898):—

1. After section 99, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"99A. (1) Where

a) any newspaper, or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the Local Government to contain any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under secion 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seizze the same, wherever found in British India, any any Magistrate may by warrant authorize any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be,

(2) In sub-section (1) "document" in-

(2) In sub-section (1) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

99B. Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has ben made under section 99A, may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any seditious matter.

99C. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench the High Court composed of three Judges.

99D. (f) On receipt of the application, the Special Bench shall require proof that the newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which the application has been made, contained seditious matter of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A, and, in the absence of such proof, shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the mapority of those Judges.

99E. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, which are alleged to be seditious matter.

99F. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

99G. No order passed or action taken under section 99A shall be called in question in any Court, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 99B."

2. In section 101 after the words "section 98" the words "section 99A" shall be inserted.

DETENTION BY POST.

The Fourth Schedule deals with amendments to The Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898):—

It is laid down that no newspaper printed and published in British India without conforming to the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be transmitted by post.

Any officer in charge of a post office or authorised by the Postmaster General in this behalf may detain any postal article in course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain any newspaper or book containing any seditious matter as defined in section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or any newspaper printed or published otherwise than in conformity with the rules laid down in that Act;

The Local Government shall cause the contents of any postal article detained under sub-section (1) to be examined, and, if it appears to the Local Government that the article contained any newspaper, book or other document, of the nature described in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), may pass such orders as to the disposal of the article and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the article and its contents, unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force:

Any person interested in any article detained may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same, and the Local Government shall consider such application and pass such orders thereon as it may deem to broper:

If such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of the article and its contents on the ground that the article did not contain any newspaper, book or other document containing any seditious matter.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

On the 21st March, 1921, a Committee was appointed to examine the Indian Press Act 1910, the Newspapers (Incitements to Ogences) Act, 1908, and the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and to report whether any of these enactments should be repealed or modified, and, it so, to what extent. The recommendations made by the Committee are fully explained in their Report which has been published. The present Bill is designed to give effect to these recommendations. Provision has been made in the Bill to render it unnecessary to declare anew forfeitures already made.

Opportunity has, at the same time, been taken to make two small changes in section 5 (1) of the Press and Registration of Books Act to meet the inconvenience, represented to the Committee, which results from the wording of that section. The alterations are intended to enable a declaration under the Act to be made at the place of printing, where the place of printing and publishing a paper differ, or at the place of residence of the printer or publisher, and to allow the printer and publisher to appear before the Magistrate, for the purpose of making a declaration, through an authorised representative.

KARACHI MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS.

HIS OVER PRECAUTION RY MEASURES

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

The District Magistrate issued the following:—

Owing to the occurrence of violence on the occasion of the trial held on July 29th and the likelihood of a recurrence thereof at the ensuing trials the District Magistrate hereby orders that for a period of one month from September 18th no person shall carry heavy sticks other than ordinary walking sticks or carry, collect or prepare stones or missiles, publicly utter cries, sing songs or deliver harangues likely to inflame hostility between the different classes or incite to the commission of an offence or disturbance of the public peace or to resistance or contemplate of lawful authority within the limits of the Karachi municipality and cantonment

Also the District Magistrate hereby orders that for one month from September 18th all persons moving in the public streets and footpaths within Karachi municipal and cantonment areas shall at once move in the direction and manner indicated to them by any police officer and shall not stand or move in the public road or footpaths as to obstruct the free passage of vehicles or persons pursuing their lawful avocations and shall conform to any orders issued by the District Superintendent of Police under section 48 of the Bombay District Police Act.

Under section 53 and 54 of the Bombay District Police Act the Police have powers to arrest any person refusing to act in accordance with the above orders and such person is liable to prosecution and punishment under the said Act of the Indian Penal Code.

ADMISSION TO COURT.

To-day the following notices have been issued:—The public of Karachi are aware that the trial of certain offenders is to take place and that disorders occurred on the occasion of previous trials. It is hereby notified that admission to the court where the enquiry will take place will be by tickets. Tickets will be issued on application to the District Magistrate, ample precautions to maintain order and prevent any interference with the judicial proceedings or any disturbances have been taken by the District Magistrate and ample forces of police which will be supplemented by military, where and when considered necessary, are available. No one will be permitted to approach any prisoner to speak to them and make any demonstration such as garlanding. It is incumbent on loyal and well disposed subjects of His Majesty to dissociate themselves from all disorderly conduct or incitement to violence and to assist in preserving peace. Under section 42 of Criminal Procedure Code, every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police officer reasonably demanding his and in taking or preventing the escape of persons whom such Magistrate or police officer is authorised to arrest or in the prevention of any injury to public property. The law abiding citizens are assured of full protection in the exercise of their lawful occupations and are requested to give immediate intimation of any interference or molestation to the nearest police officer, police station or any magistrate.

ASST. STATIONMASTERS CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, September 20.

In connection with Mandalay mail collision between Peizalok and Tawwi stations, on July 25th, in which 117 people died and 59 were injured the District Magistrate of Pegu convicted Assistant station masters of the stations under the Railway Act ond sentenced them to one year and nine months rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALI BROTHERS.

AT RANGOON.

(From a Correspondent.)

A correspondent from Rangoon wires under date September 21st:—

The combined meeting of Burma Provincial Congress Committee and the Rangoon Khilafat Committee hereby congratulates Maulanas Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew on their arrest and those who are to be prosecuted on their having obtained the chance of going to gaol to shatter assunder shackles that bind Swarajya. The meeting advises the people not to lose their heads, to keep courage, to abstain from hartal, processions, to religiously observe non-violence in deed, word and thought under any circumstances, and to solemnly vow to take to Swadeshi and discard all foreign clothes.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

QUALIFICATION FOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

ON BOMBAY COUNCIL BASIS

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday at 3 p.m. Sin Sassoon J David, presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Election Committee regarding the suggestions of Government that the qualification to vote in the Municipal Elections should be the same as the qualification for the Legislative Council and that the preparation of the Electoral Roll for the new Legislative Council should be undertaken by the Municipality.

This report has already been published in these columns. Briefly, it recommended renital of Rs. 20 as qualification for Municipal election. The council election qualification limits to only Rs. 15.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, moved that the report be approved and adopted and the Government be addressed accordingly through the President.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report be adopted subject to modification that the qualification for election be fixed at Rs. 10.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Haveliwala in seconding the amendment said that Rs. 10 limit was the best for the occasion.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand said that by extending Rs. 10 limit they would maintain the interest of the poor.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved another amendment recommending Rs. 10 qualification and requesting the President to expedite the legislation at the next Sessions of the Legislative Councils.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji was of opinion that Rs. 10 limit qualification would encourage under hand business at the Municipal election. He feared that it would also result in not really usefule men being elected. He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that the Government be informed that the Corporation still adhered to their view to include graduates and Justices of he Peace among the voters.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the original proposition and said that Rs. 10 limit qualification would entitle Hamal, mill, workers and dock labourers who would not be able to exercise their votes properly and judiciously.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said that eiher Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 qualification would not make any material difference. He material difference. He regretted Mr. J. B. Petit lowering down hamals and mill workers. He said even a hamal was welcome to sit in the Corporation as the Corporation's duty was to look to the sanitation of the city and even a hamal's advice was welcome if it tfinded to the welfare of the city. He said Mr. Petit had taken Captalist's view and so long as capitalists like Mr. Petit were amongst them there was not the least chance of the masses being educated and made headway towards progress.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said that capitalists and landlords did not represent the real interest of the people and the time had come when they should have no place in the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Gawadia said that Bombay city was made by capitalists and they should have a share in deciding the destiny of the city.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said that common labourers like Rama and Genu if hey came into Corporaion, would not understand anything about Municipal finance, which was most important for successful Municipal administration.

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the original proposition.

The amendments were put to vote and were declared all lost, the original proposition being carried by majority.

The Corporaion was then adjourned till Monday next.

AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of the citizens of Amraoti held under the auspicies of the District Khilafat Commitee to congratulate the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew on their arrest and to condemn the repressive and unconstitutional policy of the beurocracy in this matter. Many speakers addressed the meeting exhorting the audience to be non-violent and to stick to the Congress programme for the boycott of foreign cloth and thus prove their religious and national love. Many clothes were thrown over the dais by audience.

AT PATNA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A correspondent from Patna wires on September 22nd, the news of the arrest of the Ali Brothers was received here on Sunday morning. It caused great excitement and a mass meeting was held to pacify the people. Speaker after speakers emphasised the necessity of maintaining absolute non-violence according to Mahatma Gandhi's injuctions. Resolutions condemning the arrest of the trusted leaders, congratulating them on signal honour done them by the unwaise policy of the Government endossing the Karachi Khilafat Conference resolutions for which the arrests were made and appealing to people to maintain calmness were passed amid great enthusiasm. The Provincial Khilafat Committee being overwhelmed with enquiries from various centres about future course of action its Secretary Dr. Mahmud has issued circulars exhorting the people to maintain non-violence and redouble their efforts for winning Swaraj and collecting funds for Augora.

SPORTING NEWS:

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETIN 3RD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the 2nd meeting, 3rd day, Saturday the 24th September.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance, R. C. and distance.

Not Much 9-3, First Flier 8-11, Aleli 8-10, Brendan 8-8, Simons Choice 8-7, Our Stephen 8-4, Mordennis 8-4, Good Health 7-9, Bridgend 7-7, Cally 7-5.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9-12, Quarryman 9-8, Goldgainer 8-12, Verge 8-12, Vallance 8-9, Fretwork 8-5, Owen Roe 8-4, Resilence 8-3, Doranía 8-3, Charle's Smile 8-0, Camberley 7-13, Waynflete 7-13, Cresset 7-12, Arclight 7-12, Belvedere 7-11, Divide 7-10, Crushed Glass 7-9, Viola 7-8, Little Cell 7-8, Paragua 7-6, Dayspring 7-6, Fussy 7-1, Murmansk 7-0, Mist 7-0, Double Win 6-12.

THE WARWICK PLATE (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Preciense 9-12, Cracknel 9-8, Belle Voyageuse 2nd 9-6, Greenfield 9-4, Gold Reef 9-0, Penny Pie 8-13, Walbachin 8-9, Wild Woman 8-8, Laranja 8-7, Some Scribe 8-6, Mirabelle 8-3, Flight Errant 8-2, Box O Tricks 8-2, The Lark 8-0, Robina 7-13, She She 7-12, Old Sport 7-11, Daphnis 7-9, Pretty Margaret 7-9, Lord Jim 7-7, Isbury Rose 7-6, Elpheno 7-3 Moreen 7-2.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Steel Blue 10-3, Sugar Cane 9-8, Discarded 9-4, Maple 9-0, Better Luck 8-5, Mountain Apple 8-5, Shirtaj 8-2, Cuidon 8-1, Black Stone 8-1, Come On 8-1, Black Friar 8-0, Cobble 7-11, Delegate 7-10, Toddy 7-9, Victrix 7-9, Sweet Apple 7-7, Belgraven 7-5, Courtier 7-0.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

Oak Queen 12-7, Flemington 12-7, Maud Allan 12-7, Ariel 12-7, White On Patch 12-7, Truncheon 12-5, Isle Osky 12-4, Lady Bird (2nd) 11-12, Dark Legend (2nd) 11-7, Count Hannibal 11-6, Traveller 11-4, Daraji (2nd) 11-3, Centre 11-0, Flying Fox 10-5, Elham Valley 10-5, Mickeen 10-4, Susie 10-4, Baldonell 9-7.

THE WARWICK [redacted] tance 6 furlongs.

Woorali 10-0, Pin 9-6, Cabir Lass 9-4, tress 9-0, Sospello 8- Pony 8-8, Pine Box Ard 8-3, Bohea 8-2, 7-13, Binfield Grove South Star 7-11, Lomo Deslin 7-7, Lady Eyes 7-3, Milk Maid 7-2.

THE WARWICK PLATE (Div. II.)—

Dori 9-12, Balline 9-12, Royal Jewel 9-6, Larry Quin 9-4, The Count 9-4, Ensay 8-13, Renette 8-12, Merion 8-9, Oregon Pine 8-7, Prime Boy 8-4, Sandra 8-4, Sunline 8-3, Zea 8-1, Tourney 8-0, Soft Note 7-13, Birthday Clothes 7-12, The Omalley 7-12, Rock Ferry 7-10, Limehouse Lights 7-9, Ragazzo 7-7, Troop Leader 7-6, Cherry Girl 7-6, Fire Finch 7-2, Magnifency 7-0.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anaiza 9-4, Mandil 9-3, Khundil 9-2, Silver Streak 9-0, Union Jack 8-12, Trade Mark 8-12, Tipperary 8-12, Dilawar 8-12, Kayid 8-10, Ferry Boat 8-9, Cessation 8-7, Nizam Ul Mulk 8-6, Karikata 8-5, Kusra 8-3, Waabil 8-3, Khaboor 8-2, Portcullis 8-2, Golshan 8-1, Nevermind 7-12, Balloon 7-11, Bismark 7-11, Anxious 7-9, Brindisi 7-8, Huntsman 7-8, Kitchener 7-7, Shums 7-3, Arvil 7-3.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Resident 9-9, Anaiza 9-8, Khundil 9-5, Trade Mark 9-2, Warminster 9-0, Ferry Boat 8-12, Durban 8-11, Summerton 8-9, Kooleb 8-7, Waterloo 8-6, Bhookhri 7-12, Tit Bits 7-12, Grey Renard 7-9, Arvil 7-7, Dublin 7-7, Sammy 6-12.

MRS. NAIDU AT GODHRA

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, Sept. 22.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will reach Godhra on 24th night by the Punjab mail. On 25th she will address one ladies' meeting in the noon and a public meeting at night at Godhra. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, will address the Halol people on 26th, Vajalpore and Dohad on 27th, and the Godhra people on 28th.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is expected in the Panchmahals in the next month.

AT MOGHALSARAI.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Sept. 19.

The special train consisting of one-third and two first class carrjges and carrying Maulana Mohamad Ali, police officers and guards, passed through Moghalsarai on its way to Karachi. When the train arrived at Moghalsarai, about 1,500 men of the station establishment, coolies, workmen, hawkers, shouted "Gandhijiki Jai," "Swarajki Jai." Mr. Mohomad Ali on hearing the noise, made his appearance at the window of his compartment and salaamed the crowd.

AT GORAKPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hindus and Mussalmans of Gorakhpur congratulated Maoulans Mohammad Ali and Shoukat Ali and others, their worthy and trusted leaders on eve of their receiving honor of being imprisoned for their highly meritorious services in the sacred cause of their religions and country and appealed to the nation to be calm and dignified and to follow the line of action they have chalked out for the country with greater zeal and energy and hoped it will give expression of its attachment to its beloved leaders by promptly effecting a complete boycott of foreign cloth and peacefully endeavouring to attain Swaraj at the earliest possible date.

AT PESHAWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting was proclaimed throughout the city to congratulate the Ali Brothers and other lovers of the country and religion and to convey their heartfelt feeling of sympathy to their relatives. But for the third time Government brought this area under the ban of section 144 at the eleventh hour.

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH
"DRY" AMERICA
AN OBJECT LESSON TO INDIA

CONTENTS

Frontispiece.
Foreword.
CHAPTER.
I. Rise of the Movement.
II. Victory.
III. Effect on Capital.
IV. Improvement of Labour Conditions.
V. Social Effects.
VI. Health under Prohibition.
VII. Decrease in Crime.
VIII. Saving to the Community.
IX. The Indian Problem.
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This book is written to indicate how the United States overcame the difficulties standing in the way of prohibition, and the results which are already visible, in the hope that it may prove useful to us in effectively dealing with our own problem. The present is the right moment for us to undertake such a task, because Indians, irrespective of their political differences, are determined to seize every opportunity to regain for India the primacy of position which she once occupied in the comity of nations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 23, 1921.

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE.

We may perhaps be mistaken, but it seems to us that there are many more people wearing khadi in the Bombay streets since Maulana Shaukat Ali was arrested than there were before, and that is as it should be. Non-Co-operation has achieved a signal victory, a victory which proves conclusively that the number of those who obey the Congress orders and are followers of Mahatma Gandhi vastly exceeds that of those who wear the recognisable uniform of Non-Cooperation. The discipline of the nation has withstood a severe shock, a strong and, we think, senseless provocation; which means that the nation has in fact acquired self-government. It governs itself, it is no longer the plaything of outsiders to be provoked to violence and then "repressed," to be divided and then "ruled" at the sweet will of anyone. It has acquired a stedfast purpose and a mind and will of its own, and sufficient organisation to withstand attack. We congratulate the people of India—and especially the Muslim people—on the self-discipline, that most valuable asset of a nation striving to be free, which they have shown in these days of trial; and we bid them still be on their guard and still have patience, for their self-restraint is pretty certain to be called indifference, their silent purpose represented as mere impotence; and the trial at Karachi is sure to be of a nature to try their patience to the very limit of endurance. This non-violent warfare is much more difficult to wage, and much more trying to the soldier than the violent kind; for it is always sneered at by opponents who, having overwhelming force at their command, desire to tempt the non-co-operator from the one safe path which he has chosen into violence, a game they know that they can always win. Because the Indian nation has maintained its discipline under most cunning provocation and, obedient to its leaders, has not dealt in violence, it is sure to be said in the Anglo-Indian and the English Press that the arrest of the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, the Shankaracharya and others, caused little or no public feeling in India; when as a matter of fact no event since the tidings of the Panjab horrors has moved the Indian nation so profoundly! Indians have only to pursue the course laid down for them by their far-seeing leader, regardless of what anyone may think or say. If all their leaders are arrested they must still pursue that course, each man prepared at any moment to assume the role of leader and preach self-restraint in the great non-violent army of the Indian nation. The taunts aimed at them are intended to divert them from that course, which is the way of success, into the way of failure. There is but one answer to be made to them! Let every man and woman who feels the insult of such taunts and longs for the approaching day of India's liberty, wear khadi, and so make their feeling known to all the world. The sight of India clad in white will banish doubt as to the depth and unanimity of Indian feeling at this crisis, even from the minds of India's enemies. And when the last doubt goes, Swaraja is won.

A WRONG DOSE.

A more laboured apology for the retention of repressive legislation could not have been put forward than that produced by the committee which was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the question of repealing certain repressive Acts on the Indian Statute book. The Committee, consisting as it did of some of the most confirmed anti-non-cooperators has taken full advantage of the opportunity that lay to hand for holding up to public execration the great movement of non-violent non-cooperation led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. The public know better than the committee that if ever there should be fresh outbursts of violence and disorder—which God forbid—it will not be the movement that is to blame but the irrepressible tendency of self-complacent bureaucrats to resort to repression as a universal panacea for the legitimate discontent of the people. The cooperationist fledglings of the bureaucracy, who have found their way into the Councils have, if anything, added to the bitter irony of the situation by their extraordinary behaviour. It may be that in order to spite their non-cooperation opponents, the Indian Moderates are quite willing to cut off their own noses; and the report of the committee lends colour to this view.

The Committee has misconceived its purpose in so far as it is at pains to prove the need for retaining the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 dealing with anarchical conspiracies and unlawful associations, "until the present tension created by the non-cooperation movement has been relieved by the action of its leading promoters." We quite understand the anxiety of the members of the Committee to secure the applause of their bureaucratic mentors but it is not clear what they mean by referring to "the action of the leading promoters" of N. C. O. Do they wish that like themselves—or at any rate the majority of them—the leaders of N. C. O. should turn right about and avow a sudden admiration for a system that has humiliated them as a race? Nor can we profess that faith in the sense of restraint and caution of the bureaucracy, which the committee in its actless simplicity professes. We do not know when the committee discovered "that the executive will use any exceptional powers with the utmost caution and restraint". We are told that the action of the executive "may always be challenged in the local legislatures". We cannot help sympathising with our amateur legislators for their utter disregard of more recent experiences. One has only to mention the fate of the motions dealing with the Dharwar and Matiari tragedies or the prosecution of the Ali Brothers to prove how illusory is the right of the legislatures to challenge the action of the executive. Human credulity cannot go further. Yet we are most solemnly assured in the face of the most flagrant abuse of laws, special as well as ordinary, that are daily taking place, that forbearance has characterized the dealings of the bureaucracy. Coming events always cast their shadows before, and we believe that the sporadic acts of repression and coercion that have been resorted to lately in different parts of the country, do merely herald the darkest era of repression. The executive will undoubtedly make one final effort to crush the spirit of the people by repressing the national movement and to make smooth [illegible] of the despised co-operators.

The recommendation that is now made for retaining the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 on what are chimerical grounds appears to us as a wholly inspired one. There is nothing in the situation of to-day to warrant the continuance, even temporarily, of a debasing Act of the Legislature. At the time that the Government sought to put the Seditious Meetings Act permanently on the Statute book, the late Mr. Gokhale, whom the committee has quoted in one place with approval, and others including that other Sapient Moderate of Bengal—Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, strongly objected to the decision of the Government. "The only justification for such measures," they said, "is the prevalence of an exceptional state of things, and happily that justification no longer exists. The highest authorities have freely admitted that a vast improvement has taken place in the general situation of the country, and in our opinion the best policy to pursue at this juncture is to let things return to their normal condition as quietly as possible." Not less stricking was the condemnation of the measure by another beacon-light of moderation—the late Sir Rash Behari Ghose. He characterized it as "uncalled for, impolitic and superfluous. We have been taught," he said, "and have learnt to value the right of public meeting as one of our dearest rights and we should have been unworthy of ourselves, unworthy of the trust reposed in us, if we quietly submitted to a measure which is aimed at it, and which would be fatal to all national growth." The committee whose zealous advocacy of the official view is no less striking than that of any confirmed bureaucrat, has, in spite of itself, distinctly admitted that there is nothing in the situation which necessitates the possession and exercise of extraordinary powers by the Government. It says:—

"It is undesirable that any statutes should remain in force which are regarded with deep and genuine disapproval by a majority of the members of the Legislatures. The harm created by the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment by the executive may, as history has shown, be greater even than the evil such powers are directed to remedy. The retention of these Acts could, in any case, only be defended if it was proved that they were, in present circumstances, essential to the maintenance of law and order. As it has not been found necessary to resort in the past to these measures, save in cases of grave emergency, we advocate their immediate repeal. In the event of a recurrence of any such emergency, we think that the Government must rely on the Legislature to arm them with the weapons necessary to cope with the situation."

If, this declaration notwithstanding the committee has chosen to recommend an additional lease of life to the Seditious Meetings Act, etc., and also the enactment of a new measure on the lines of the English Statute which makes "disturbance (1) at a public meeting an offence," the more so when a Parliamentary election is on, an explanation has to be looked for elsewhere. It is obvious that the committee has not been so much actuated by that noble instinct of serving humanity as by less noble political ends. What should we think of a man who having rendered himself odious to the community should seek to thrust himself on them, not by their suffrages but under official protection and by the application of the Seditious Meetings Act! Actuated by jealousy and narrow-mindedness, the committee has been led to make proposals which cannot but provoke disgust. The so-called needs of the situation have been used as a blind for exploiting official prejudices against N. C. O. We have it on the highest Governmental authority that an examination of the internal conditions of India has disclosed "much that is hopeful for the future", and the Moplah rising notwithstanding, that "it would be rash and wrong to assume that the rising is to be taken as symptomatic of the condition of the whole of India". We firmly believe that such indeed is the case today, and that the situation demands not the tightening of the grip of repression but more tact and sympathy It calls for a big, generous gesture of real statesmanship and, given this on the part of India's rulers, the dawn of a fruitful era of new hope and goodwill among the people would be here.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in Kenya.

The Resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference *re.* the status of Indians in the British Empire and the Colonial Secretary's acceptance of the principle of equal treatment of Indians in the Kenya Colony has been the signal for a fresh attack in the Capitalist Press of England on the rights of Indians in the Colonies. The "Daily Telegraph" is much perturbed at the prospect of "the brown population" being placed on terms of complete civil and political equality with the European inhabitants. It commends the attitude taken up by General Smuts who represented South Africa at the Conference and would not concede the equality of Indians with the mixed white settlers even in principle. That attitude is perfectly understandable and the British Government is primarily responsible for encouraging it. The London "Times" quotes "local opinion (meaning no doubt the opinion of the white settlers) in East Africa and South Africa" as being opposed to the concession of rights to Indians. But it is in no way surprising. In their opposition the white settlers in Africa resemble the Ulster Protestants who have blocked the path to reconciliation between Catholic Ireland and Great Britain. But the question is no longer one for the choice of a minority, however influential or vociferous. The time has come to make a determined stand against the selfish aggression of the Whites and to allow the Indians to exercise the full rights of citizenship without further loss of time. Both history and equity are on the side of the Indians and it were better in the mutual interests of the white and brown populations of the Colony that further recriminations should cease and a frank recognition be made of the just claims of Indians.

"It is Denied."

"It is authoritatively denied that either Greece or Turkey has appealed for mediation to the League of Nations," we read yesterday with much amusement. No-one ever—so far as we know—was lunatic enough to suppose that Greece or Turkey—both of whom have force at their command and so can help themselves—had appealed to an absolutely helpless body like the League of Nations at the present stage of the struggle. Greece might do so later on the calculation that though the League is helpless it is "Christian", and that the wail of a "Christian nation" pitched in the proper key of "Christianity" addressed to it, would wring the hearts of "Christian" Powers and haply rouse them to armed intervention on behalf of Greece. At present we can only account for the above Reuter's telegram by the supposition that the League of Nations, feeling rather out of it, has thought fit to deny a statement no-one ever thought of making, in order to remind the world of its existence, and of what might have been if President Wilson had been what some people thought he would be, if Allied statesmen had been saints instead of rascals, if the war had really been waged to make the world safe for democracy, if self-determination were in truth the order of the day, and all the other ifs henceforth embodied in Hell's pavement. It is an old, old trick of the neglected wallflower, thus to deny what no-one ever thought of stating, and what would only have raised a laugh supposing that it had been stated. The League, though technically young, is very old, as old as hope belied and trust betrayed. It need not worry; we all sympathise with its forlorn condition, and can still give it credit for all honesty and good intentions since it has never shown its hand in a decided action.

Bombay Development and the Indian Chamber.

It will be remembered that H. E. the Governor met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber about the middle of August last, and treated them to a long sermon on the virtues of the Development Department and its indispensable Director. Subsequently, he caused a letter to be sent to them conveying some information as to how the estimates on the Back Bay Reclamation rose by four crores of rupees. Other questions regarding which the Chamber wanted information were conveniently left over to be answered by the Indian Member in charge of the Department at his convenience. The Committee of the Chamber was not satisfied with the Governor's advocacy of the Department's capacity to make of Bombay a veritable Garden of Eden. We are now given to understand that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will be meeting the Committee at 5 p.m. to-day at the Committee rooms. It is to be hoped that the meeting will conduce to a free and frank discussion of outstanding public grievances concerning the policy and methods of the Development Directorate.

A Courageous Wife.

The following tribute to Mrs. Mahomed Ali from the "Indian Daily News" is worthy of reproduction:—

> "Mr. Mahomed Ali, when being taken into custody at Waltair, showed remarkable self-possession. But, perhaps, Mrs. Ali outshone her husband. A forcible wrench like this unnerves most people, but Mrs. Ali lest her husband should be depressed told him: 'I am strong and God will help our cause. I will follow Mahatmaji to my utmost; and I request you not to be at all anxious for me or for the children. God will look after us. Our cause is religious and is bound to succeed.' Never was a more touching scene enacted in political India, for the obvious reason that India's womanhood was never before called upon to participate in politics with men. Mrs. Ali's parting words to her husband will be long quoted in India and undoubtedly will be taken up with enthusiasm in many a zenana."

SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN QUESTION

LORD R. CECIL'S DISGORGING MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 a.m. Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations has unanimously adopted the report of the Committee urging the Council to take steps to impress upon the Supreme Council the necessity for prompt settlement of the Armenian Question.

Lord Robert Cecil in the course of an eloquent speech drew the attention to the grave situation in Armenia and Asia Minor, in absence of any means of influencing the Kemalists. He declared that it was essential that justice should be done to Armenia and a National Home assured for the Armenians in the interests of Peace and honour. The Persian and the Greek Delegates also delivered speeches in same sence.

OPPAU COMPLETELY DESTROYED

EXTENT AND ORIGIN OF DISASTER UNCERTAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 a.m. Sept. 23.

Terrible effects of the explosion at Oppau were felt throughout the rich industrial Upper Rhineland causing scores of victims within a distance of from ten to twenty miles from the scene of disaster. The pretty flourishing village of Oppau was completely destroyed within a few seconds and reduced to blazing heaps under which were buried hundreds of helpless victims. The surviving villagers have fled in frenzy helter-skelter. The district is overhung with dense clouds of poisonous smoke which are visible for miles and render ruins at present inaccessible. The management of Badische Factory declare that there is no possibility of further explosions happening at Oppau. The full extent and the origin of the disaster are at present moment uncertain.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PREMIER AND LORD CURZON NOT ATTENDING.

WHO WILL REPRESEET BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 22.

It is now officially stated that neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon will attend the Washington Conference in consequence of the urgency of domestic problems. Mr. Bonar Law will probably be one of Britain's representatives and others freely mentioned are Mr. Balfour, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Lord Lee and Sir William Tyrrell.

GOVT'S. TENTATIVE AGENDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

Washington.—The Government's tentative agenda for the Disarmament Conference has been transmitted to the Governments that will participate in the Conference, who have been informed that the agenda essentially contains only suggestions and is subject to the amendments and additions. The Agenda contains following:—

Armaments.—First, the limitation of naval armaments. The basis of the limitation and fulfilment of conditions.

Secondly, the rules for the control of new agencies in warfare.

Thirdly, the limitation of land armaments.

Pacific and far Eastern questions.—First, the questions relating to China. Principles applicable.

Secondly, the application to subjects. (a) territorial integrity; (b) administrative integrity; (c) the open door, equality of administrative and industrial opportunity; (d) the concessions, monopolies and other economic privileges; (e) the development of railways; (f) the preferential railroad rates; (g) the status of existing commitments. Questions relating to Siberia and similar questions relating to China.

Thirdly, the mandated islands.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ATTENDANCE DOUBTFUL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Sept. 22.

Reuter is informed that it is doubtful whether Mr. Bonar Law will be able to attend the Washington Conference. Sir L. Worthington-Evans will attend if land disarmament is discussed but such a discussion is doubtful in view of the great opposition which is being shown in certain quarters. It has always been understood here that the Pacific Question would be the first to be dealt with but although nothing definite is known it looks as if the United States Government now intended that disarmament should be discussed first.

ALLEGED SOVIET'S HELP TO TURKS.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN DEMANDS EXCEPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The Note says that British Government is fully aware of the real motives underlying policy of Soviet Government in supporting the Turkish Nationalists and affording them a considerable assistance in money and terms. The British Government received a convincing proof of this assistance at the very moment when Klishko was assuring the premier that no such assistance was being given. The Soviet Government used every persuasion in order to prevent the Angora Government from arriving at a peaceful solution with Entente and in order to exert the still stronger pressure assembled considerable forces on borders of Anatolia and suggested to the Angora Government that these forces should be sent into Anatolia to their support.

The Note says that British Government possess indisputable evidence that the Soviet Government has throughout regarded Russian Consulates to be established in Afghanistan as prospective centres for propaganda and that their utility in this respect is the reason why they have continuously pressed for the Afghan Government's consent to their establishment. Activities of the Soviet Government and its agents in Afghanistan are not only ones to which the British Government must take exception. The Government hold mass of indisputable evidence that Jamal Pasha to whose activities also specific objection was raised in Sir Robert Horne's Note of March 16th was despatched to Afghanistan by the Soviet Government and that lines of policy he is following are dictated to him from Moscow and its execution supervised by Russian Legation in Kabul.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Charu Chandra Mukerji, member, Khulna Famine Relief Committee, and honorary secretary to Sir P. C. Ray, writes that he will be glad to receive subscriptions from the public, towards the Khulna Famine Relief Fund, at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TERMS.

BRITAIN SENDS NOTE TO SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 21.

Reuter is informed that since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, the British Government, in accordance with its traditional loyalty to its pledged word, has abstained from all offensive action against the Russian Government. Unfortunately, however, the signature of the Agreement was followed, on the part of the Soviet, by the intensification of a campaign of falsehood and hostility against the British Government throughout Central Asia and Afghanistan. All these proceedings of the Soviet have come to the knowledge of the British Government who possess convincing proofs of the Russian campaign of hostile intrigue in these countries. The British Government has resolved not to tolerate such proceedings further, and has consequently despatched to Moscow a strongly-worded Note calling attention of the Soviet Government to the serious breaches of faith, and demanding an explanation. The document is a very lengthy one, and states fully the various hostile actions complained of. They have occurred very largely in Afghanistan.

A CATALOGUE OF QUOTATIONS.

A PROPOSED BASE NEAR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 21.

The British Note to Russia gives a catalogue of the quotations from prominent Russian officials, the latest of which is dated June 20th when Nuorteva, Director of Propaganda, reported that "gigantic work" had been accomplished in the previous six months by the Eastern Secretariat. He deplored the fact that the "work had been considerably interfered with by the alertness of the Colonial administration", but derived satisfaction from the fact that "with the inevitable changes in life in Persia, we shall have, in the immediate neighbourhood of India, a base amply sufficient for our needs."

Evidently, anticipating the Soviet's stock reply that the statements had been made by the officials of the Third International, and not by the Soviet Government, the Note endeavours to prove close association, if not absolute identity, of two bodies. The Foreign Office outlines the evidence of continued intrigue with Indian revolutionaries in Europe, and shows that as the outcome of negotiations with Chattopadhyaya some of these individuals, who had been taking refuge in Berlin and other places, were invited by the Soviet to attend a meeting at Moscow on May 25th, to discuss the best means of provoking revolution in India. All were supplied with funds by Kopp, Soviet representative in Berlin.

The Note declares that the Soviet Government has for a long time been trying to persuade anarchist Hafiz to proceed to Afghanistan to supervise a bomb depot on the borders of India in order to facilitate importation into India, and that Hafiz has now consented to manufacture smokeless powder

PERSIA.

Referring to Persia, the Note points out that Rothstein, Soviet representative in Teheran, is importing large sums of money, much of which is known to be spent on propaganda. He and the staff of nearly a hundred persons have sought, by personal visits and other means, to influence members of the Mejliss and other prominent persons, against his Majesty's Government. Rothstein is known to subsidise certain Persian newspapers for the purpose of conducting an anti-British campaign.

TURKESTAN.

As regards Turkestan, the Note declares that Moscow allocated two million gold roubles in March for the purpose of intensification of the Eastern propaganda. The Tashkend base has not yet beet transferred to Kabul, as was intended. Moreover the anti-British endeavour has not ceased.

The Foreign Office attaches most seriousness and sinister objects to the conclusion of the Russo-Afghan treaty under which the Soviet will subsidise Afghanistan with a million gold roubles annually.

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT OF FACTORY.

ACCOUNT OF UNSPEAKABLE WOES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1 a.m. Sept. 23.

Ludwigshafen:—The statement by the Management of the Factory shows that the explosion occurred in the warehouse containing two hunwigshafen resembles a great hospital for all the schools have been converted into wards and all transport has been commandeered for the conveyance of the victim. Along the roads leading to Oppau and in all fields round the town lie hundreds of badly injured men, women and children, many being terribly mutilated with limbs shattered and in many cases eyes torn out. Hundreds of weeping women and children are flocking to the scene to search for their relatives but cordon has been drawn around the wrecked works barring approach within a radius of half mile. The Medical detachments are arriving from Ludwigshafen, Mannheim and Heidelberg-atera. An unofficial estimates place the casualties at over thousand dead and nearly two thousand injured.

THE OPPAU EXPLOSIONS.

MOST TERRIBLE IN HISTORY.

ABOUT A THOUSAND KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Sept. 22.

Mayence.—The explosions which have occurred at Badische Anilene Works at Oppau where the highly explosive nitrogen compounds are manufactured are among the most terrible in history. The explosions took place just as the shifts were changing at eight o'clock in the morning. The concussion was felt in Mayence and all the windows of the Mannheim works were shattered.

The first explosion occurred in the laboratory where 800 men were working and all were instantly killed. Other explosions followed in a rapid succession making it impossible for any assistance to be rendered to the victims of the first explosion.

In subsequent explosions several were killed and thirty-six injured. At Mannheim thirteen miles distant roofs of many houses were blown off and a number of people were killed at Ludwigshauren while Oppau has been reduced to a heap of ruins.

VILNA PROBLEM SOLVED.

LEAGUE COUNCIL APPROVES REVISED SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 22.

Geneva.—Hyman's painstaking efforts to solve the very thorny problem of Vilna have been rewarded. The Council of the League has unanimously approved the revised settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute which will now be submitted to the Assembly. The settlement provides for the creation of an autonomous canton of Vilna, where the Polish element is strongest within the Lithuanian State, and also for a Polish-Lithuanian defensive military agreement. When the Polish and Lithuanian Governments have ratified the settlement it will be submitted for approval to representatives of the population of Vilna.

FRENCH LABOUR'S BURNING QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

Paris.—The burning question now dividing French Labour, namely, the dissension between Moderates and Extremists who favour adhesion to the Moscow International, has been dealt with at a meeting of the National Committee of the General Confederation of Labour, which passed a resolution, by 63 votes to 55, in favour of compelling the extremists to respect trade union discipline as defined in the recent Little Congress, when the resolution was passed implying the elimination from the Confederation of the so-called Revolutionary Syndicalist Committees. Possibly this will lead to a split in Confederation and the expulsion of Communists.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS.

1,000 KILLED: THOUSANDS INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 21.

A thousand persons have been killed and thousands injured by explosions at the Badische Aniline Works Oppau.

BULLION MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 22.

The unusual feature of the bullion market yesterday, was the purchase of nearly half the available supplies, totalling two hundred thousand sterling on the Indian account at the price of one hundred and ten shillings and six pence an ounce, the balance being for the United States. The Operation was rendered possible chiefly owing to a rise in the rupee exchange to one shilling five and three quarter pence, partly owing to speculation and also to the recent rapid increase in the supply of the Indian export bills and the continued weakness of demand for remittances to England. In wellinformed circles the opinion is held that in view of the approach of the Indian export season, further absorption of metal on the Indian account is probable.

DESTITUTE INDIAN SEAMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Sept. 24.

The India Office announces that it will no longer maintain the destitute Indian seamen in England who reject the offer of a free passage home provided by Government.

"VICTORY IS OURS."

"CARRY ON N.C.O. PROGRAMME WITH TEN-FOLD ZEAL"

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. H. M. Hayat, Private Secretary to Maulana Mahomed Ali, has sent us the following for publication:—

On the eve of his arrest my loving and beloved chief Maulana Mahomed Ali ordered me to convey the following message from him to his Hindu and Muslim friends and admirers in the country:

"Whosoever has any love or regard for me must take my arrest in calm and peaceful spirit and give expression to that love and regard in two and only two ways. First by contributing all that a Mussalman possibly can towards the Smyrna Relief and Angora Munitions Fund; and, secondly, to discard all foreign clothes and wear pure Swadeshi. I trust my arrest will give greater courage and hope to my friends and followers, who, I expect, would carry on the programme of non-violent non-co-operation with tenfold zeal, energy and firmness undeterred by fear of repression but hopeful of God Almighty's choicest blessings in this righteous cause. Insha Allah! victory is ours and is in sight."

At Waltair, where the Maulana was arrested and where I and his Begum Sahiba were allowed to see him for a couple of minutes. Maulana Mahomed Ali emphatically reaffirmed the above message. He also commanded me to convey his love and devotion to the National Muslim University of Aligarh, its staff and students, his dearly beloved pupils and colleagues, to whom he wished to convey the assurance that he had made Aligarh his home and in his absence his wife shall regard it as such.

The brave lady in the presence of her brave husband assured me that she would bring her children to Aligarh and live there along with her equally dear children of the National University and wherever she might be called upon to go for work among the womenfolk of the country, Aligarh would be her headquarters, whither she would return.

The Begum Sahiba, having spent five busy days in Madras amongst Hindu and Muslim ladies in connection with the Angora Munitions Fund and Swadeshi and having performed the inauguration ceremony of a girls' school at Madras, was permitted by Mahatmaji to return to Bombay, where she arrived by the Madras Mail on Thursday morning. She proceeds to Karachi to-night by Gujrat Mail to be present there during the trial of her husband and Maulana Shaukat Ali. I shall be in attendance on the Begum Sahiba during the journey to Karachi.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

CLOUDS OF LOCUSTS AGGRAVATES SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 21.

Riga.—Russian famine has been aggravated by immense clouds of locusts in Orenburg District. They are moving rapidly and devouring vegetation. The Children's Homes in Orenburg are overcrowded with waifs abandoned by despairing parents. 17,000 inhabitants of Samara have migrated to a more fertile district. A disaster overtook a steamer bound for Archangelskand and its entire cargo of grain was lost in Kara Sea. The only bright spot is the arrival, at Petrograd, of the first German relief steamer with a cargo of medical supplies.

HUNGARY AND BURGENLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Sept. 22.

The Ambassadors' Conference has not yet despatched the ultimatum to Hungary with regard to Burgenland but it is understood that terms are practically settled. Hungary will be given 10 to 14 days to evacuate Burgenlands failing which the Allies will take very severe measures, the nature of which however is not yet known.

TEXTILE WORKERS' CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-10 p.m. Sept. 22.

Paris.—The International Textile Workers' Congress which is at present meeting in Paris attended by a hundred Delgates notably the British and the Dutch to-day voted 200,000 francs for the Textile Workers of France and Belgium who are striking against the reduction of wages.

AFGHAN MISSION AND LORD CURZON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that prior to its departure for Paris, Wali Khan's Afghan Mission was received by Lord Curzon for the purpose of receiving a letter from the Afghan Foreign Minister announcing the appointment of Wali Khan as Envoy in London. Lord Curzon explained that political relations with Afghanistan were conducted by the Secretary of State for India and that the acceptance of Envoy in London depended upon the conclusion of the Treaty now being negotiated. The Afghans persistently refused to enter into relations with the India Office whose desire to facilitate the objects of the Mission was accordingly frustrated.

SENSE OF HUMOUR.

CAST OUT THE BEAM

MR. GANDHI ANSWERS A JOURNALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Gandhi has replied to another set of questions put to him by Mr. J. M. M. Mackenzie, Editor of the "Indian Daily Telegraph":—

Question:—Do you think that the African Republic deserves kicking, for withholding one demand, which went to the Imperial Conference to seek, and can you not pay a fresh visit to the land of your early triumphs in order that the whole of India may rest satisfied?

Answer:—The question in India is really an enlarged edition of South Africa. If I succeed here the other is automatically solved. ... ...

Question:—As you have not gained self-mastery can you realise the dark and dismal state of rest of us tossed about by the climate which is so thoroughly debauching.

Answer:—Being imperfect I do realise the imperfections of my fellow beings and hency my belief in non-violenc.

Question:—Do you fear that the awesome fate of Russian people may overtake our beloved country if you compel it to part with everything but distressing nakedness?.

Answer:—I do not know the fate of the Russians, but I do know of Indians. This enforced nakedness is being turned into voluntary nakedness. You are arguing with me as a theorist. I am practicing my theory and therefore cannot go wrong in my calculation. ... .

Question:—Seeing that both Obstinate and Pliable fell into the slough of Despond don't you think there is some thing to be said for the methods of Mr. Ready-to-Halt or even Mr. Facing-bothways or are you determined to carry your bundle to the gate of the City Beautiful?

Answer:—You have given me a choice of two evils, I prefer Obstinate and Pliable to Ready-to-Halt and Facing-bothways. I hope I belong to neither class. I own I have as my company all those lonely gentlemen of whom you have written. You will find in the end that I was a light weight champion. I put away all my bundles at the commencement of the journey.

Question:—As you have collected so much money do you not feel that the countryside would appreciate a donation from you towards the Queen Victoria Memorial in honour of the sovereign whose love for India must have inspired you with worthy feelings at the start of your career?

Answer:—Can I persuade you to believe me that I am engaged in erecting a much more desirable memorial to the late Queen than one you contemplate?

Question:—In view of the existing conditions what is your solution for the South African trouble?

Answer:—My solution for South African trouble is to give India what she wants. First cast out the beam and the mote will take care of itself.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON ALI BROS' ARRESTS"

THE PAPER'S VITUPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Sept. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" approves the Government of India's action in arresting the Ali Brothers and says that in their anxiety to avoid even an appearance of repression the Central and the Provincial authorities have allowed far too much latitude to fomenters of disorder.

It criticises insufficiency of precautions to counteract consequences certain to ensue from their pernicious activities and condemns the administrative laxity in dealing with the Malabar movement at its earlier stages.

As regards Malabar, the paper says, that nothing can be more discreditable than the association of Mr. Gandhi and other leading Hindus with the furious revival of Moslem bigotry. It adds that they must have known well enough that their own coreligionists would fare as badly as any Christians in the Moplah Jehad.

A FOOD TRAIN DERAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-0 p.m. Sept. 21.

Riga.—Eye-Witnesses state that a food-train en route for Russia was derailed September 8th just outside the Latvian frontier and twelve waggons of condensed milk flour and meat were completely destroyed. It is suspected that the train was derailed so that it might be looted. The Committee of Commissars arrived next day and found there were only a few bags of flour left and these had been mixed with sand and were useless.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Swiss balloonist Armbruster who travelled from Brussels to Lambay Island near Dublin, a distance of 470 miles, has won the Gordon-Bennett Cup race. All fourteen starters have now been accounted for, and are safe. The British balloonist Mr. Spencer was the second who landed at Fishguard.

Geneva.—All Judges elected to sit in the Court of International Justice have intimated their acceptance. The Committee of League has recommended admission of Lithuania to membership.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TRANSFERENCE OF N. W. F. PROVINCE TO PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

SIR JAMSETJEE ELECTED DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Very brisk canvassing marked the election of the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly which lasted more than one hour of this morning's sitting. The contest was keen between Dr. Gour of Nagpur and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay. The other two candidates, Mr. Mazumdar and Mir Asad Ali, having been easily shunted out of field in the first two ballots. The Government benches and prominent members of Madras and Bombay were seen voting for Sir Jamsetjee, while all the time Dr. Gour was rounding up the rest of the House with the result that both the candidates secured fifty-three votes each. The President had a brief consultation with the Secretary, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, and gave his casting vote against Dr. Gour who according to the popular view, for some time past, has been considered to be an object of derision in official circles. The non-official house as a whole seemed surprised at the decision of the President and it was indeed the greatest disappointment to Dr. Gour. According to some however it is a matter for congratulation that Dr. Gour was defeated because otherwise the non-official Indians in the Assembly would have lost a stauch supporter and an able debator. Sir Jamsetjee has been consistently voting with Government in all matters and the President's casting vote need not therefore surprise us.

The Government suffered a heavy defeat in the afternoon session, which was mainly devoted to the discussion on Sir Siwaswamy Iyer's resolution for the transference of the judisial administration of the Northwest Frontier Province to the Punjab High Court and the appointment of a committee to report on the expediency of re-amalgamation of the Frontier Province with the Punjab. Sir Siwaswamy Iyer delivered a long manuscript oration and was for once audible to the whole house. His speech was a scathing denunciation of the political and judicial machinery of that minature province and was based on facts and figures carefully culled from orthodox blue books. Every syllable of his word was a repetition of what is contained in Government records and he made several excellent points, vindicating the necessity of the annulment of the partition of the Punjab made at the time of that most imaginative Viceroy, Lord Curzon. The mover's speech was so telling, though read out too fast, that the non-official house warmly applauded it at several stages.

Dr. Sapru who spoke on behalf of Government could not have delivered a more superficial address and his handling of the subject clearly indicated his thorough unpreparendness to meet such a terrible foe who was fortified by what Dr. Gour called unassailable points. The Law Member sought to rely on the testimony of good administration granted by a nominated member from the Frontier, who took his oath only a few days ago, and offered to make enquiry into the question by consulting the Punjab Government and the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner. But the non-official House, including Sir Sivaswami Iyer was not prepared for a private enquiry by Government, but demanded a public enquiry, to which Dr. Sapru was not agreeable.

In the end the resolution which was put in two parts was carried amidst loud non-official applause, Government not daring to claim division in either of the cases.

FURTHER GRANT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The following is the detailed report of the discussion which took place in the Assembly as to whether Mr. Mazumdar's resolution for further grant of constitutional reforms should be taken up this evening or not. The President said that a request had been made to give Mr. Mazumdar precedence the next day. He was not able to say whether under the rules it could be permitted. If he gave him precedence he would be depriving those members whose resolutions had been tabled for the next day the right of priority which they got by ballot. If the Hon. Member had got any point to submit on the matter he was prepared to consider it.

Mr. Mazumdar said that many members of the House, official and non-official, were willing that that matter should be taken up and he was asked by several friends to request the President to allow that resolution to be moved. The chair could take the sense of the House. He thought they would allow him to move the resolution.

The President replied that on a point regarding the sense of the House his only objection was that by allowing discussion a priority would be established for Mr. Mazumdar's motion above those who had, through ballot obtained the right to bring in their resolutions the next day.

Mr. Hassan Ally said that the hours of sitting in the Assembly were not fixed. If they had been fixed the objection would be valid. It was entirely within the President's discretion to alow Mr. Mazumdar to move his proposition.

The President: "I allow him to move that resolution in such a way as not to allow him to take any part in to-morrow's

(Continued on page 8.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7.)

sitting. Then we have got to sit here till eight or nine this night."

Dr. Gour: I move that the House do now sit for half an hour. (Several cries of "No, No.").

Sir William Vincent: "This is a complicated resolution with a large number of amendments. I am quite prepared to take it, but we cannot finish before nine or ten in the night.

Mr. Kamat: "I believe that the question is so overwhelmingly important that the whole country is awaiting to see it discussed. It is in the general public interest to see that this question is discussed either now or to-morrow morning, at your discretion. But if it is not discussed, there will be a general feeling that the question has been dropped because the Government of India did not want to have it discussed. Mr. President, the Hon. Member has said what appears to be a reflection on the chair and the Government of India. I am not concerned with the Government of India but the suggestion is one which I cannot follow. The ballot has been established in order to give every member the opportunity of moving his resolution.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR REMARKS.

Sir William Vincent: "In view of Mr. Kamat's observations, I must say that there is no justification whatever for his remarks and must repudiate the suggestion that because the Hon. Members here would like to waste time on comparatively unimportant resolutions, it should be said of the Government that they are unwilling to face the music of the discussion. I may add that for my own part I have come absolutely prepared to give to this Assembly the Government point of view with regard to this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr Kamat: "I did not suggest that Government of India wanted to block this question but I said hat if it were not discussed it would lead the country to believe and perhaps wrongly believe that the Government of India did not like to have his discussion. I am perfectly certain that in spite of Sir William Vincent's determination to have this question discussed, the impression on the country would be what I have said.

Mr. Rangachari: I can remind you that at the last session on a similar question arising out of Mr. Price's resolution, you allowed Mr. Price to formally move his resolution, and postpone the discussion till next sitting, thus giving him priority over other balloted resolutions.

The President: "Does the Hon. Member think that that ballot was taken under the same conditions?

Mr. Rangachari: "Yes," I can assure you Sir William Vincent.

Mr. Mazumdar: Supposing my resolution had been moved earlier this day and that discussion thereon had not been finished would it not be taken up the next day, would that altogether preclude other members from moving their resolutions!

The President: The point is hypothetical and one the answering of which is always avoided by the Chair.

Mr. Chowdhry: It would be better if the Home Member would assign a particular official day for discussion of this resolution as he allowed Mr. Samarth only the other day.

Sir William Vincent: Sir I am pressed hard by non-official members, who have come to me for the introduction of certain Bills on the official day, but I am quite willing to do my best in regard to this resolution.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer: Why not have this resolution on Saturday next?

The President: It is a little too late in the day to discover the importance of resolution of Mr. Mazumdar when we have spent so much time over two comparatively unimportant resolutions. I don't think the Assembly is entitled to ask the chair or the Government to get them out of the hole into which they have fallen themselves. This House now stands adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY'S MEETING

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

After Mr. Mukerjee's resolution on separation of judicial and executive functions was carried, amidst loud non-official applause, the question arose as to whether Mr. Jadunath Mazumdar should be allowed to move the next resolution on the agenda regarding further grant of constitutional reforms both in the Central and Provincial Governments. The President pointed out that in spite of representations made to him, he could not, according to rules, allow discussion at such a late hour because the discussion on this important resolution which had so many amendments could not be finished to-night. He could not therefore allow Mr. Mazumdar to continue his discussion to-morrow, and thus take priority over all the resolutions balloted for to morrow. Several members suggested that in view of the great importance of the matter the President should exercise his discretion, and following the precedence set up in Delhi about Mr. Price's resolution regarding the expedition of the Assembly business allow Mr. Mazumdar to formally move his resolution this evening, adjourning the discussion thereon till to-morrow.

Mr. Kamat pointed out that the whole country was anxiously expecting the result of discussion on Mr. Mazumdar's resolution and that if it was not taken up now it would lead the public to believe that the Government of India did not want a discussion on it.

Sir William Vincent repudiated the insinuation and added that he had come absolutely prepared to explain the position of Government in the matter and promised that he would do his best to see if Government could give an opportunity to Mr Mazumdar, in an official day.

In all about half an hour was taken up in considering the situation that had been created, and in the end the President in adjourning the Assembly till to-morrow said "It is too late in the day to discover the importance of the resolution of Mr. Mazumdar when we have spent so much time over two comparatively unimportant resolutions. I do not think the Assembly is entitled to ask either the Chair or the Government to get them out of the hole into which they have fallen themselves.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Assembly met this morning with a thin house. To-day is also to be devoted to non-official resolutions. Mr. Abdur Rahim from N. W. F. Province took oath of allegiance. Replying to Mr. Kabiruddin, Sir William Vincent said that Government had received no complaints regarding the Khoreal shooting case, and that no memorial so far as he remembered was received asking the Government to reopen the question. A committee was about to be appointed to investigate the system from which such complaints arose.

The Home Member informed Mr. Srini vasa Rao that the Government of India proposed to provide from the central revenue a sum of twenty lakhs to meet expenditure on the Prince of Wales' visit and that they did not anticipate that the actual figure would go above their estimate.

Replying to Mr. Kabir Ahmed, Sir William Vincent said that the cost of the Islamic Khilafat deputation to England was between two thousand to three thousand pounds and that the matter being of All-India interest, the cost of the deputation was met by the Government of India. The members of the deputation were paid ten guineas a day during their stay in England.

Mr. Spence put a supplementary question:—Is there any chance for the members of the Legislative Assembly to get the same allowance of ten guineas a day as was allowed to members of the Islamic Deputation? (Laughter).

Sir William Vincent:—I am afraid not.

Replying to Mr. Kamat, the Home Member said that Government of India did not consider that the time had arrived for re-revision of financial relations between the central and the provincial governments.

MOPLAH RIOTS.

At question time, Mr. Rangachari put a question regarding the number of the killed among the Moplahs and the medical relief to the wounded among the rebels and the protection now being afforded to non-Moplahs.

Sir William Vincent, replying, said that it was difficult to secure all the wounded among the rebels, but whatever number of the wounded were now in the hands of the military were being treated medically exactly as the wounded among the Government forces. The total number of Moplahs killed during the rebellion was not known beyond what Government had already announced, namely, 400 killed at Pookottor and 10 at another centre. The number of killed among Government forces had also appeared in the press. Government was doing all it could, to protect non-Moplahs, but great difficulty lay in the fact that the communications in the country were little and even these were interrupted.

Replying to another question by Mir Asad Ali, Sir William Vincent acknowledged that loyal Moplahs had rendered great assistance to the Government during the rebellion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

After the interpellations were over the Assembly proceeded to ballot for the election of the Deputy President by the process of eliminations. After brisk but silent canvassing throughout, the three ballots which lasted for more than one hour, the President, by exercise of his casting vote, duly declared elected Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the final voting being 53 for Sir Jamsetjee and 53 for Dr. Gour. The four Deputy Presidentships, candidates were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mir Asad Ali and Mr. J. N. Mazumdar. As a result of the first ballot, Mr. Mazumdar was eliminated, voting on all the four being Jeejeebhoy 40, Gour 34, Asad Ali 17 and Mazumdar 1. The second ballot ended in the elimination of Mir Asad Ali who got 12 votes, Dr. Gour topped with 49 and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy coming next with 47. The President announced to the surprise of all that the third ballot had the result in equal voting for both Gour and Jeejeebhoy. Thereupon the President asked the Secretary to count again the voting on both sides. Now followed most anxious moments. After five minutes, on being informed by the Secretary, the President announced that the voting was equal. Here the climax to the excitement, suspence and anxiety was reached. The President, in exercise of his casting vote, declared Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as duly elected Deputy President. (Applause among supporters of Jeejeebhoy.)

After having been declared elected Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy took the opportunity of thanking the House for the great honour and privilege conferred on him by the Chamber. While realising the responsibility of the office to which he had been elected, he hoped that he would have full cooperation of the House in his future task. (Applause.)

RECONSTITUTION OF PROVINCES.

After the election of Deputy President, Mr. Anna Babajee Latthe moved for the reconstitution of provinces of India in consultation with various local Governments with a view to facilitate constitutional development of provinces. He referred to complaints raised during the last few years for the reconstitution of the provinces on linguistic and geographical basis and illustrated the cases of Canara, Orissa, Sind, etc. The result of such heterogenious nature of arrangements was that it was impossible for electors in the Presidency parts to form any definite opinion of small tracts like Sind, Canarese districts, etc. This question should be considered and disposed once for all. The reconstitution of provinces was a central subject and the Government of India was, therefore, the final authority. Government should, therefore, form a tentative scheme and ask the Provincial Governments to express their views in consultation with local legislatures.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas did not approve of the spirit of the resolution, as it was not in consonance with the spirit of reforms. Sindh was not prepared to separate itself from Bombay. The redistribution of territories on the linguistic basis was highly impracticable. (A few cries of "no", "no.") Continuing Mr. Harchandrai said, barring a few provinces on the western coast of Bombay Presidency, there had not come forth from the public of India any such complaint or representation as to necessitate disunion and exclusiveness. Moreover, the Government which was already burdened with the work ought not to be overburdened, because their primary duty must now be to try to give further reforms and not be retarded by unnecessary work. (Laughter and applause in official benches).

Mr. J. C. Nag referred to the amalgamation of Sylhet with Assam and urged for its reamalgamation with Bengal. He moved an amendment to the effect that the redistribution should be undertaken after ascertaining the wishes of the people of the areas primarily concerned, through the various local Governments.

The Assembly at this stage adjourned for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch the Assembly, proceeded with the discussion on Mr. Latthe's motion for the reconstitution of provinces.

Mr. Wali Mahamed Hussanally supporting the resolution declared that Sind was desirous of separation from Bombay. What had the Bombay Government done for Sind? Education in Sind, especially of the Mahomedan community had been neglected and the Governor of Bombay had always been swayed by the interests of Bombay and by the influence of Bombay merchants and other magnates.

Mr. Latthe accepted the amendment of Mr. J. C. Nag.

A "PURELY ACADEMIC QUESTION."

Sir William Vincent, replying, on behalf of Government quoted from the Montagu-Chelmsford report and the Joint Committee's report to show that the clear request for the separation or the redistribution of Provinces should come from the majority of persons concerned in the matter and said that it was for the members of the Provincial Councils to take up the question and formulate their schemes, if necessary. This Assembly, as a practical House, ought not to take up this purely academic question. He asked if a change in law, a change in the administration of India, the abolition of Press Act and all repressive measures, were not more important now than that they should embark on the impracticable task of redistribution of provinces entailing heavy cost by having to establish a new High Court, a new Governor, a new Ministry, new Secretariat, etc. The labour involved was so great that it was most inadvisable to undertake the task especially at a time when the whole constitution of the country was in a transitional stage. Of course, there was a good deal to be said in favour of the creation of a separate province for Andrahs but he did not think that the redistribution of territories was generally necessary. If, however, any Provincial Council or Government took up any particular case for the separation or redistribution as stated in the Montagu-Chelmsford report and in the Joint Committee's report then the Government of India would be only too glad to give sympathetic consideration.

The amendment of Mr. Nag was put and carried, fifty-four voting for and thirty-seven against it.

The discussion then turned on the principle of resolution, namely, whether the reconstitution of provinces was necessary. Mr. A. B. Latthe pointed out the necessity and said he did claim there must be one province for every language spoken in India but that question should be considered on its merit wherever it might be practicable and necessary.

Sir William Vincent assured the House that as the occasion arose and if any particular province was unjustly treated then the Government of India would certainly intervene. The first part of the resolution containing the principle of the resolution was put to the vote and lost, thirty-eight voting for and fifty-three against it.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Sir Siwaswamy Iyer moved that the power of control and superintendence over judicial administration of the N. W. F. Province be transferred to the Punjab High Court and that a committee be appointed, including a certain number of elected members of the Indian Legislature for the purpose of reporting whether the separation of five administered districts of the North West Frontier Province from the Punjab Province has fulfilled the expectations of the Government of India from the political, military or financial points of view, or has been attended with any substantial advantage to internal administration and whether it is expedient to reamalgamate the said districts with the Punjab Province, leaving under the direct control of Government of India the political administration of unadministered tracts on the British side of Durand. Sir Siwaswamy Iyer in the course of a long speech, which was full of facts and figures taken from official records, surveyed the administration of N. W. Frontier Province during the last 20 years of its separation. He pronounced that both civil and criminal record of the working of the miniature province could only be described as scandalous (Applause.) The administration of justice should at once be passed to the Punjab High Court but upon the wider question of the reamalgamation of the Province he desired a committee to consider the question as sufficient time had already been given for the trial of experiment and that it was worth while to take stock of its results especially when the very military policy of the author of this separations was now in the melting pot. It was the strong hand of Lord Curzon which in the teeth of opposition of the then Punjab Governor, Sir Mackwarth Young, effected the separation of the Frontier from the Punjab both in the external and internal affairs, while even in the case of the Indian States the internal affairs were in the hands of local Governments and the external under the direct control of the Government of India. On the matter of financial considerations the cost of the Frontier province had been exceeding far beyond the original estimates and was thus a great drain upon the Imperial Treasury. From the military point of view Lord Curzon's policy had failed in securing the loyalty of the border tribes and the speaker asked the military authorities to say whether they still adhered to Lord Curzon's policy or had scrapped it. Our political relations with the tribes had not undergone any improvement. The object of bribery which was called by Lord Curzon as "confidential communications with the tribes" (laughter) has failed.

The speaker then strongly criticised the policy of limiting the number of pleaders who found favour in the Province. Thus it appeared that the partition of the Punjab was even more unwise than that of Bengal. He therefore appealed that at least his request of transferring the judiciary to the High Court of Punjab be accepted, for, he asked, if under the existing Frontier Regulations Europeans were allowed to appeal to the High Court, why should not Indians of the Frontier be levelled up and be allowed to approach the High Court (applause)? Moreover, as the Frontier policy was a resultant of the military financial, and political factors which varied from time to time and as Lord Curzon's policy was now put in the melting pot he hoped that Government would not allow any false prestige to stand in the way of redressing the state of things which could only be described as a scandal (applause).

Dr. Nandlal, supporting the resolution, observed, that the internal administration in North West Frontier Province was not only defective but condemnable. There were raids after raids, dacoities after dacoities, and murders after murders, but there had been no improvement whatever. Dr. Nandlal dwelt upon the most unsatisfactory nature of the Jirga system of administration and declared that sometimes innocent men were hauled up and convicted. Financially speaking the separation of the province had proved a miserable failure. The only remedy lay in transferring the judicial administration of the Frontier to Punjab High Court.

Col. Gidney opposing the resolution observed that the mover had had taken a very partial view of the position in the Frontier. If the domestic policy of a territory like the Frontier was disturbed it would react on the foreign policy and defence of the country as a whole.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan, nominated member from the Frontier, said that when the province was separated 20 years ago it was difficult to expect any happy reunion. Now the Frontier had the same national aspirations like Indians, but it must be remembered that reform must come from within and not from without. If there was any defect in the judicial administration it could better be removed than that the whole administration be transferred to the Punjab.

Dr. Gour supported the resolution.

DR. SAPRU'S REPLY.

Dr. Sapru, replying on behalf of Government, divided the resolution into two parts, namely, the issue of the judicial character and the issue of the executive character. In dealing with the resolution, the Law Member said he could not speak with that dogmatism with which the ex-Advocate-General of Madras spoke, but only with a certain amount of hesitation. The mere fact that the judicial head of the province happened to be a Judicial Commissioner and not a judge of the High Court did not, by any means, diminish the character of the judicial system, but the question was whether the Judicial Commissioner did credit to his office, and whether the subordinate judiciary also gave a good account of themselves. From this point of view, Dr. Sapru declared that the Judicial Commissioner was an experienced judge who, if he had been in the Punjab, would perhaps be occupying the distinguished post of Chief Justice. There was not a single argument in the elaborate indictment of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer to show that with the transfer of the province to the Punjab the evils which existed there would disappear, either suddenly or within a reasonable distance of time. Proceeding, Dr. Sapru quoted long extracts to show that the order of the Jirga was subject to revision by a second Council, and maintained that there was no use running down the Jirga system any more than their panchayat.

At this stage the President left his seat which was occupied by the newly elected Deputy President, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, amidst applause.

Proceeding, Dr. Sapru said that if it was the desire of the House that Government should make enquiry whether the judicial administration of the Frontier Province should or should not be transferred to the Punjab High Court they were quite willing to do so by referring the question to the Punjab High Court, to the Judicial Commissioner, and to the local Government of the Frontier Province. The future action of the Government of India would depend on the result of this enquiry. Beyond this the Government could not go.

As regards the second issue, the Law Member said the Frontier Province was really a Pathan province with a small Hindu population, but he thereby did not mean to say that the Hindu population did not deserve protection. On the other hand, they did. Government had been doing their best in the peculiar circumstances of the Frontier Province.

Mr. Yamin Khan: Is there no time-limit for the Hon. Law Member?

Deputy President: I thought the Hon. Member was well versed in the Rules.

Concluding, Dr. Sapru said that if it pleased the House to have an informal conference with the representatives of the Foreign Department or the representatives of the N.-W. Frontier Province Government, it could be arranged.

Mr. Shahani supported the motion.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary, then spoke.

Mr. Townsend, representing the Punjab Government, made it emphatically clear that they did not want the Frontier districts back to the Punjab. The Punjab Government could not bear any further burden on their shoulders and he urged that the Government of India, whatever might have been said by the Punjab Government 20 years ago, should continue to keep its pet.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, replying to the debate, congratulated the Government of India on securing the services of the quondam leader of the Allahabad Bar, who had taken the exception to his dogmatism, although from the text of his resolution it was clear that he did not want to commit the Government to any cut-and-dried policy, but only to appoint a Committee to report on the important subject. His only object was to make a *prima facie* case for the necessity of reamalgamation and he hoped that he had done it, in the eyes of the Assembly. (Cries of "yes" and "hear, hear.") The speaker had, throughout his speech, made no personal reflection on any of the officials of the miniature province, and had, in fact, quoted the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner to show that the present judicial and political machinery was absolutely unsuited to the province. The choice he had proposed was not one for the perfect, but one for the better. As for the personnel and working of the Jirgas, every syllable of his condemnation was based on the official reports and was prepared to confront Dr. Sapru with every one of them from the official records upon which alone he had based his whole speech. Dr. Sapru had wrongly described the Jirgah system as amounting to arbitration, for in the case of the latter there could be no compulsion. His main objection was not regarding the laws of the North-West Frontier Province, but regarding their working. Concluding, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said that if the Government offered to hold a public enquiry which would record the evidence of those who had to make complaints against the present system then he would consider that offer, but if Government wanted only to conduct its own private enquiry he would ask the House to vote solidly for his motion and not to be led away by any huckstering spirit.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was then put in two parts separately, and amidst non-official applause was declared carried by a majority. Government opposed the resolution, but did not press for a division.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when supplementary grants will be considered.

THE PRINCE AND THE PARSIS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, with many others, particularly the educated class of the community, agree with everything that Prof. P. A. Wadia has stated re. the welcome address to the Prince in the name of the Parsi community. I I appeal to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and several enthusiasts who are eager for giving a welcome address to the Brince to think over some of the following points before they make a move in such a delicate matter as this:—

1. The lessons which Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir P. Mehta have taught us to take ourselves as Indians first and Parsis afterwards and to work in harmony and with full consent with the sister communities in all political matters, for the good and interest of India as a whole, should not be forgotten so soon.

2. With such lessons from these pioneers of political life in India, the Parsi community, only a couple of years ago had decided to work in sympathy with the sister communities as Indians and refused to separate themselves as an entity in demanding special representations and other privileges on the Reform Councils. I do not see any new reasons for them now to fall back upon their decision and should separate themselves from Hindus and Mahomedans in giving a welcome address to the Prince particularly when the majority of them are against it.

2. There is no precedent of like nature in the past. Some foolish cranks trot out the plea of a welcome address given lately to the Prince of Persia. But that was given by the Iranian Association whose members viz. the Iranis are inhabitants of Iran and have their interest in Iran who are his subjects and who have come to India for purposes of trade. Further there was no opposition to it from Hindus and Mahomedans as it was only a sort of a family affair and not a political one as the present is.

4. The feelings of Hindus and Mahomedans which were much strained against us sometime ago have fortunately become smooth and therefore in the name and for the safety of the bulk of the community who are residing in the thickly populated Mahomedan and Hindu localities such as Khetwadi, Grant Road, Tardeo, Bhendi Bazaar, Girgaum, etc., they should drop this idea. I pray to the Almighty that wiser counsels may still prevail and prevent these enthusiasts from sacrificing the bulk of the Parsis to the wrath of these sister communities.

I regret much I cannot put many other points in publication, but if Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy or any of the Trustees be pleased to have a talk with me I am confident I would satisfy them on various political issues arising out of these delicate and controversial question and would make them one with me in abandoning this idea to the joy of both Hindus and Mahomedans and to the great satisfaction bureaucracy whose professed and cherished wish is to see all communities in peace and harmony.—Yours, etc.

N. A. COOPER.
(B.A. B. Hy. M.D.)

APPEAL TO WORKING CLASSES.

BE CALM AND NON-VIOLENT

(Associated Press.)

The following manifesto to the Indian labourers is issued by the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress:—

In view of the present critical times the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress appeals to the workers throughout India to preserve a calm and peaceful attitude. It has been widely circulated that it is not the wish of the arrested leaders that workers should indulge in Hartals, as a protest against their arrest. Whatever therefore be our individual feelings we must subordinate them to the general will. There should be no strikes. No worker under any circumstances should for a moment depart from the path of peace and non-violence. We expect the organised workers of India to display both patience and restraint in this matter.

THE PRINCE AND THE PARSIS

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ADDRESS

We understand that the following protest has been forwarded to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet in connection with the proposed Parsi address to the Prince of Wales.

To The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet.

Sirs,

We desire to address a few words to you in connection with a proposal that has been placed before you by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to give an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Parsi Community of Bombay. This proposal we fear is ill-timed, will create dissensions in the community and will cause bitterness among the other communities. The reasons are:—

(1) The Trustees never gave an address to the Emperor, nor

(2) to the Duke of Connaught.

(3) For the last several years the Trustees have never been taking and part in the political questions.

(4) They have never raised a protest against the Rowlatt Act nor

(5) Against the Punjab wrongs, nor

(6) Against the policy of repression which is rampant in the country.

(7) The Trustees must be aware that this aloofness on their part has resulted in ill-feelings and bitterness among the sister communities.

(8) The Trustees must also be aware that during the last few weeks there has been a change for the better in the attitude of the other communities towards our own.

(9) The Congress Committee has resolved to abstain from participating in the movement for welcoming the Prince of Wales for he does not come amongst us at the invitation of the country but only on the invitation of the Government—a Government which has refused to do justice either in respect of the Punjab wrongs or of the grievances of our Mahomedan brethren. This is the attitude of the National Congress and the Congress voices the opinion of the greater part of the country.

(10) We have been in India for the last 1,200 years. The British have been rulers of the land only during the last 150 years. We have had never any cause of complaint under our Hindu and Mahomedan rulers, and it is not proper to make any reflections on such rule to-day.

(11) Our country to-day is India; our destinies are associated with India. Therefore there is neither wisdom nor foresight in wounding the feelings of the other communities by any corporate action.

(12) Opposition to this proposed address of welcome cannot be interpreted as an act of disloyalty nor should support of this movement be interpreted as loyalty.

The Community will not gain by any such exhibitions as this movement. It will cause a split in the community and bring the community into conflict with the sister communities.

We request therefore that the Trustees will consider this question with patience, foresight and care that it deserves and will prevent unnecessary bitterness. Finally we desire that you should take note of the fact that we the signatories are opposed to the proposal for giving a separate address of welcome to the Prince on behalf of the community.

Messrs. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Khurshedji K. Suntoke, B.A., LL.B., Jehangir Navroji Gamadia, M.A., Dinshaw K. Daji, Solicitor, A. P. Bacha, F.R.C.S., Sorab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, J. S. Lam, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor; J. S. Wallace, Solicitor (Lond.) Dinshaw M. Gagrat, L. M. and S., and Burjorji Framji Bharucha; Miss Perin A. D. Naoroji, Mrs. M. S. Captain, Mrs. D. S. Captain, Mrs Tehemina P. Joshi, Mrs. Khorshed H. Belgaumwalla, Mrs. Tehemina Byramji Khambatta, Miss Banoobai Byramji Poonegar, Miss Shirene P. B Jijibhoy, Miss Sherin Byramji Poonegar, Mrs Jaiji K. Wadia, Mrs. Meherbai Sabawalla, Mrs Dinbai Jijibhoy Mistry, Mrs Banoobai S M Chothia, Mrs. Bachoobai K. Screwalla, Mrs. S. K. Doctor, Dr. Sorabji Jamshedji Popat, Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji Doctor, L.C.E., Framroze S Chiniwalla, L. M. and S., Jehangir B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, B. D. Mullan, B.A., LL.B., S. B. Dadyburjor, B.A., LL.B., Cooverji N. Wadia, M.A. LL.B., Phiroze M. Gimi, B.A., LL.B., P. H. Sidhwa, B.A., LL.B., B. H. Daruwalla. B.A., LL.B. H. B. Spencer, B.A., LL.B., Dinshaw P. Dastur, B.A., LL.B., Hirjibhai K. Dalal, B.A., LL.B., Khurshed F. Nariman, B.A.,LLB., M. A. Dotiwalla, B.A., LL.B., J. D. Naigamwalla, M.B., B.S. H. D. P. Shroff, M.S.I., Byram Khambatta, H K Bharucha, L.C.E., Ardeshir B. Chothia, Sorab Kapadia (of "Sanj Varatman"), N. M. Bhathena, Jehangir J. Vakil, B.A., (Oxon), Pirojshaw B. Godrej, Maneckji M. Bharucha, B.A. Jehangir S. Warden, Navroji Cursetji Thanawalla, R. C. Mehta, B.A. Jehangir Pestanji Karkaria, Nadir M. Nicholson, Rustom Jijibhoy Mistry, Hormasji S. Mistry, T. A. Vakil, (Dental Surgeon) and M. B. Cooper, B.A., L. M. and S. M.B. (Lond.) and about 150 others.

WHERE SIGNATURES ARE TAKEN.

The following places are appointed to take signatures on the Circulars:—

1. The 'Sanj Press, Mint Road, Fort. 2. Mr B. F. Bharucha, opp. Liptons, Apollo Street, Fort, 3. Byramji Khambatta, opp. Navsari Building, Old Police Court Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort. 4. Khurshed F. Nariman, Pleader, High Court, Kanta Bldg., opp. Chinoy Bros., Kalbadevi Road. 5. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor's office. Hornby Road, above West End Watch Co., 6. H. S. Mistri, Cloth Merchant, opp. Lamington Road Police Station, Grant Road.

The Railway Board has sanctioned Agra Ajmer Karachi survey with a view to investigate the possibility of aligning the proposed Agra-Karachi broad-gauge connection railway through Ajmer. The Survey will be carried out by the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration. (A. P.)

DHARWAR [illegible]

MR. GUTTAL'S STATEMENT

WHY ACCUSED OFFERED NO DEFENCE.

DHARWAR, Sept. 19.

When the court reassembled in the after noon Mr. G. G. Guttal, pleader, made his statement.

MR. GUTTAL'S STATEMENT.

He said he was innocent and was involved in this case by the Parsi liquor contractors and the district authorities because he used to take part in the anti-drink movement. He used to attend the liquor shops every day in the evening and used to preach about anti-drink and also non-violent non-co-operation to the volunteers. The picketing movement had become successful and by the end of May the sales of liquor had almost come to a standstill. Therefore the liquor contractors used to throw stones and mud at the picqets. Still the pickets never swerved from their duty. Therefore, the contractors took the officials into their confidence who supported false cases against the volunteers. He defended the case against volunteers along with other pleaders. He had occasion to see Marsden in connection with the case against the volunteers. He found in his office Karaka and Prof. Moulvi holding some confidential talk with Marsden. The accused asked the D. S. P. to put the case under section 384 and instruct Shivlinga accordingly. To his utter surprise the D. S. P. said "Go to Gandhi. I know you all and shall see that all those who are concerned in this anti-drink, Khilafat and Congress movements are prosecuted and sent to jail." The accused then went home and the case was heard by Magistrate Fernandes, although such cases were generally heard by the Bench Magistrates. During the hearing the Magistrate showed clear bias against the accused and the D. S P. showed a great liking for the case by sitting in the court during the trial . One day Messrs. Desai and Deshpande were present in the court and the D. S. P. with the help of the prosecuting sub-inspector took down the names of all who were working for the accused. Desai who was cited for the prosecution as a witness was not called at his own request. The defence tried their best to convince the Magistrate that the case was a false one, but it was of no use and while matters stood thus Manekji Karaka and his servant Nanavatty got the deponent severely beaten on June 14 near the Hebli liquor shop. His left hand-bone was fractured and his right shoulder was severely injured. He was first removed to Dr. Shirpattis dispensary, thence to Mr. Kuffur's house where he had to remain for a fortnight as he was too ill. These news were published both in the "Vijaya" and the "Bombay Chronicle." He was advised to proceed against Karaka and his servants. After a few days he heard that Manekji was trying to bring abourt a compromise by paying a sum to the Khilafat Committee. As he was bed ridden he did not think if it seriously. On the 29th June, he was removed to his own house and on the same day a representative of the "Rajaharsa" showed him a letter which Manekji had written to the Editor that it was false that he was present when Mr. Guttal was beaten. He told the representative of the "Rajaharsa" that it was false and that he was going to lodge a complaint against Karaka. A note was written by the Editor of "Rajaharsa" in his paper accordingly in which it was stated that the true state of things would come out in the court. This note appeared twelve hours before the alleged riot took place. It showed two things—that accused was bed-ridden at the time of the alleged offence and that the prosecution had involved him in order to avoid the prosecution which he was going to launch.

The accused then gave an account of what happend on July 1. At 6-30 p.m. one Mr. Shirpuri came to see him at his house and was there will 9 p.m. talking to him. The accused named also other persons who had seen him that night. The next day Dr. Sontakke examined him and said it would take several days more to have his wounds healed. All those persons had testified to that effect before the Congress Enquiry Committee. The case would show that the liquor contractors had purposely involved him by the number of witnesses who were servants of the contractors. One man could only identify him with difficulty and the other could not do so at all. Narawatty would have been prosecuted by him if accused had not been ill. The others were police constables. That was the way of evidesce given by the witnesses against the various accused. As he was a practising pleader he could see that all that could afford a good defence for him that the evidence was false and that he could prove it successfully both by documentary and oral evidence. He had taken no part in the defence because the investigation were made by officials who were themselves criminals and he was therefore convinced that he would get no justice in the case.

Since he had come to the district Painter had done his best to put down all national movements and the advent of Marsden had helped him a great deal in this. Painter was watching for an opportunity and the shooting on the first July must have been planned and executed by the official. All the members of the Khilafat Committee, Editors, pleaders and the prominent picketing volunteers who would otherwise have given evidence against the officials had been arrested.

FIRING.

The drama was played by Shivlinga on the 1st July. Of the 29 men arrested only two had been wounded, a fact which could not be accounted for unless the Police were firing on people other than rioters The wounded were the best persons to testify to the incidents of the day, but only a few had been brought forward of whom two were policemen and two Lingayats. Another important thing was that while there were so many policemen on the scene of the firing not a single person was arrested that night. The objects of the prosecution were three: The first was to crush the N. C. O. movement and other national movements, the second was to screen the officials from the acts of murder they had committed and the third was that certain persons had been committed to trial so that the enemies of the accused might give false evidence. As the principal offenders were highly placed officials, they had been able to create any sort of evidence they liked. Moreover, the factions between the Lingayats and the Brahmins in the Municipality had given them a good handle. Though there was a barister, and a public prosecutor with his three assistants, Hulkoti was selected to make the witness stick to their evidence. Almost all the witnesses in the case were either Lingayats or *badmashes*, friends of Shivlinga. Almost all of them were convicts. Nanavatty, Aadraya and others were not in Dharwar on the day of the ritting and evidence had been given to that effect by Mr. R. G. Sabrics. Witnesses had been got up by means of threats and the accused were not allowed to have pleaders by refusing their entrance to the jail while the prosecution pleaders were allowed inside even without any passes. The prosecution knew what evidence there was to prove the innocence of the accused, because a Police Sub-Inspector had taken down all the evidence given before the Congress Enquiry Committee. The fact that Mr. L. G. Sabrics was not allowed to give his evidence and that Sub-Inspector Umar's name was not in the charge sheet did not show the anxiety of Government to do justice to the accused. The two Government communiques based on information supplied by the officials themselves proved that the case was false. On the 4th July Umar came to him, while he was lying on his bed and removed him to the police station and thence to the Jail. At the police station there was Painter, Morsden, Smith, Benni, the chief officer of the Municipality and Lingan Gowdu. On the 5th July he was examined by the civil surgeon who told him that as the blow was very severe the fracture was not only compound but that the bone had been crushed that it would have a permanent mark on his arm and also that it would take a long time to heal the wound. The civil surgeon would not give him a certificate unless the Sessions Judge called upon him to do so and the judge had refused to ask him for it. He did not understand under what law this decision had been arrived at by the judge. He had again asked the Civil Surgeon to give him a certificate with a view to prosecuting Marokji; but he was given a vague reply to the effect that it was not possible under the rules.

In conclusion he sincerely hoped that all the accused would be convicted, as the sentencing of innocent men alone would give a fresh impetus to the national cause. He was sure that all the 27 accused would come out of the jail as ardent patriots, ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. He, therefore, thought that all the officials concerned in the case and their allies the Lingayats, had helped to create patriots in this country. "May God bless them and give them long life and prosperity" concluded the accused Mr. Gattal.

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MR. DESAI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hanumantrao Desai, a landlord and pleader, said he was perfectly innocent and not guilty of the offences with which he was charged. On 1st July he was at home till about 3 p. m. and then went to the Mitra Samaj on his cycle. He remained there till about 5-30 p.m. and went to his bungalow, whence he returned after an hour to the Mitra Samaj. At the Mitra Samaj, there were Mesrs. Kulkarni, Deshpande, Sidnur, Mudwedker, Dixit, Yatgiri, Sahukar, all pleaders. He stayed there for some time and then walked across to the library where he met Mr. J. H. Betigeri, the Subordinate Judge. He was in the library till 8 p.m., the closing time, and he was seen there by several persons whom he named. From the library he came back to the Mitra Samaj and he met Mr. Betigeri there again, along with others. At about 8-10 p.m. he started for his home with some others—Dr. Kiloskar and brother and they met several persons on the way whom the accused named. He then went home.

Continuing said the accused he was not a non-cooperator, neither had he interested himself in the movement of picketing near the liquor shops. He was the owner of three villages and his income from them was Rs. 7,000 per year. For 13 years he was a member of the Municipality and there was a bitter party feeling in the Municipality for some time. There have been two parties—one led by Hulkotti, for the Lingayats and the other belonging to the Brahmins. Messrs. Deshpande, Herleker and he were the active members and party feeling against Brahmins had been very bitter since last year. Herlekar had made a very severe report based on the audit report of the Local Fund Examiner against Benni the Chief Officer, Lingangowda Patil the Sanitary Inspector and a co-opted Lingayat member, Muvappa. It was recommended that Benni should revert to his original post and that the services of the Sanitary Inspector should be dispensed with. The report was approved of by the majority on the Managing Committee, the Lingayat Minority writing a minute of dissent. The report was adopted and the remarks of the minority were expunged in the general meeting. The party spirit in the Municipality had been noted by successive collectors and the anti-Brahmin spirit had also extended outside the Municipality. That was why the non-Brahmins were so many among the witnesses. The Police authorities had suspected him of tampering with witnesses in the volunteers case, and that was an additional cause why he had been charged with in this case. He had no connection with the volunteer case at all, and although he had been asked to give evidence he had not done so at his own special request to the defence in that case. He intended making his defence in this case, but his pleader Mr. Kargudri died suddenly a few days before and he was refused a postponement to enable him to get legal help. The refusal of his application by the Sessions Judge had made him utterly helpless in the matter. Placed as he was, he prayed the court would call some of the witnesses stated by him and exomine them. that was done his innocence would be completely proved. He once again declared before God that he was perfectly innocent, and the offences with which he was charged were such that he could never even dream of committing them. He felt confident that he would get justice in the court.

Judge: Why don't you examine them.

Accused: As I have not got a pleader I cannot take that responsibility. If I had a pleader, I would have done that.

Judge: You are a pleader yourself of fourteen years' standing, and you know what questions to put to the witnesses.

Accused: A doctor cannot treat himself.

Judge: You have got a subjudge to give evidence for you. Why don't you call your witnesses?

Accused: I cannot trust myself to do it.

Judge: If I call for a single witness, I shall have to call hundred of witnesses. It was never intended that the judge should call all those witnesses. If you want these witnesses you can call them yourself.

Accused: I cannot trust myself to examine those witnesses.

Judge: Well, think over it.

Accused: I have already considered this question and I cannot call them.

Judge: It is very foolish, when you are innocent, not to call these witnesses.

Accused: I cannot trust myself to conduct my defence. I don't know, further, what more things will be brought against me by the police.

Judge: I ask you to conduct your own defence, but you ask me to conduct your defence!

Accused: I leave these things in your hands.

Judge: I cannot call these witnesses. Of course some of these people don't want to defend themselves—it is another thing. I only ask you to consider this. I hope to finish taking all the evidence to-morrow and then you can decide. I ask you to consider that question till that time.

Accused: I have come to this conclusion after great thought.

Judge: Very well!

MR. DESHPANDE'S STATEMENT.

Gopalrao Deshpande (an accused) said he had nothing to add to his statement in the lower Court that he was absolutely innocent of all the charges and that the evidence was all false.

Narsing Narayan Bhiso said in the course of his statement:—

He was a Maratha by caste and he had worked as a clerk in this Court and several others for the last five or seven years. When he was in service seeing the mean doings of the pleaders and the cerks he got disgusted and he resigned his post. As he could not bear to see the high-handed actions of the officers, pleaders and others he resigned his post and began to take part in the movement for the improvement of his country. He was telling the people not to bear false witness, not to do bad things, not to enter Government service, etc.

Judge: Is that not Non-Cooperation?

Accused: It might be. But I did not call it so before. Seeing the sufferings of his country and the doings of the bureaucracy and pleaders he resigned his post to serve the country. He was disgusted with their doings altogether. He then joined the Vidyaprasarak Mandali of Marathas with a view to doing some work for his people. But as he could not agree with the Committee there he had to give it up. The members of that body were officials, some were municipal members, some were pleaders and all hated the Brahmins absolutely. He wanted to attend the All-India Maratha Educational Conference at Dhar as a delegate from Dharwar, but some of the witnesses in the case, Suryavanshi, pleader, Gopalrao, gymnastic teacher in the Training College, and others managed to stop that. He was asked to give his vote to the non-Brahmin candidate by Krishnaji's brother. But accused refused, as non-Brahmins were not doing their work properly. They threatened him to cut off his hands and feets and throw him in a tank. He refused to give his votes to such useless persons.

As they agreed to do good to the people, he subsequently gave them his vote. Keshav threatened him because he had spoken against him. He had publicly spoken against the non-Brahmin Conference as it was not really for their good, but was held on account of their hatred of Brahmins. On the same day Hulkoti and Patel, pleaders, Shankrapa's brother, Ramchandra Fakirapa, Court clerk, and others warned him that he would not escape out of this. He toured the whole district to secure votes for Congressmen in the Council and at that time Hulkoti and Kambli were standing as non-Brahmin candidates. They had to look to the good of the country and not to non-Brahmins as such Hulkoti and others got the accused and another beater on account of their enmity. Rudraya, a witness in the case, and another man tried to assault him once and Basapa, brother of witness Shankrapa, beat him. Pandurang Jamadar and Gopalrao had threatened to jail him. Accused was lecturing on temperance and helping picketing for some time. The Parsi contractors threw a squib at him while he was lecturing and they also got him assaulted by their servants, many pickets and Guttal, pleader, were assaulted on the same day. He learnt at Alnavar and Uppin Betigeri that Fernandez, the Mamlatdar of Dharwar, was telling people that they should bring some false charges against the pickets so that he could convict them. The accused then gave an account of his doings on July 1. All the witnesses were false—they were either servants of the liquor contractors or contractors themselves, or persons boycotted for drinking liquor or Lingayats and Marathas who hated them; the rest were policemen. He had heard that Keshav and Basapa, municipal members, were going to Shivlinga's office and conspiring whom and how to bring their enemies into trouble.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

Reports have been received of unprecedented floods in the Saran district brought about by several hours rainfall followed by a breach in the Naini embankment. Nearly half of the district and almost the whole of Chapra town are under water. Numerous houses are reported to have collapsed causing a number of casualties. A. P.

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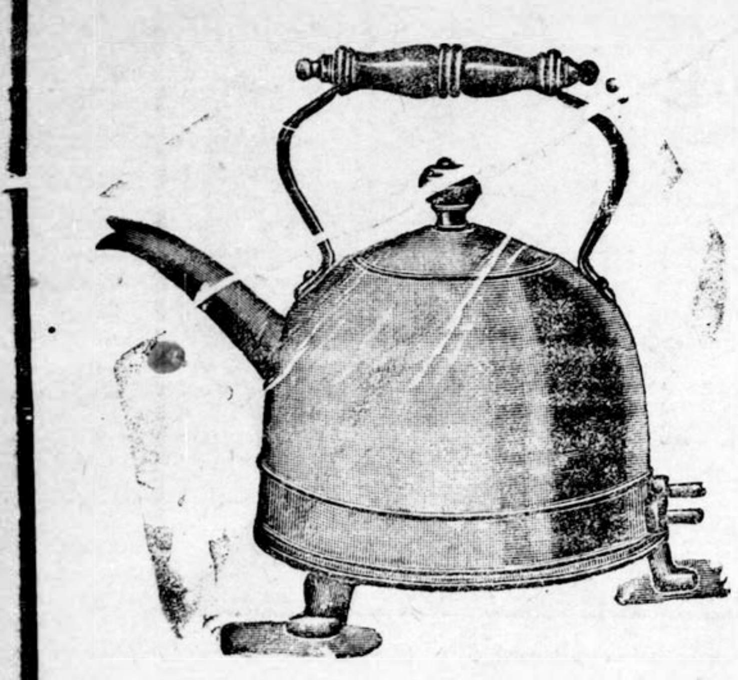

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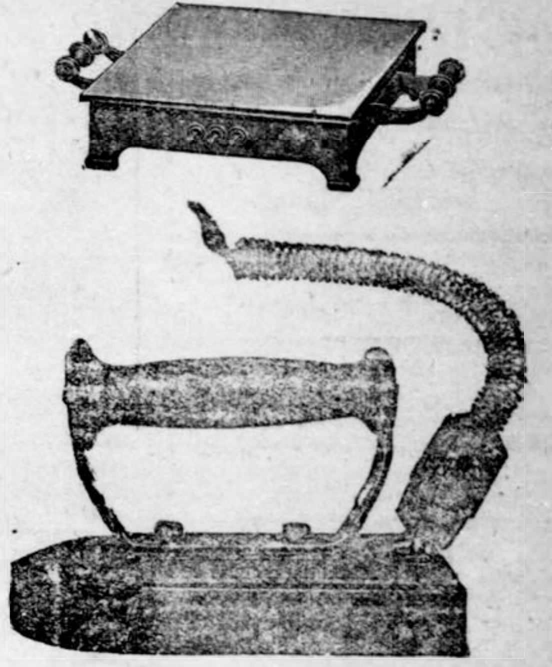

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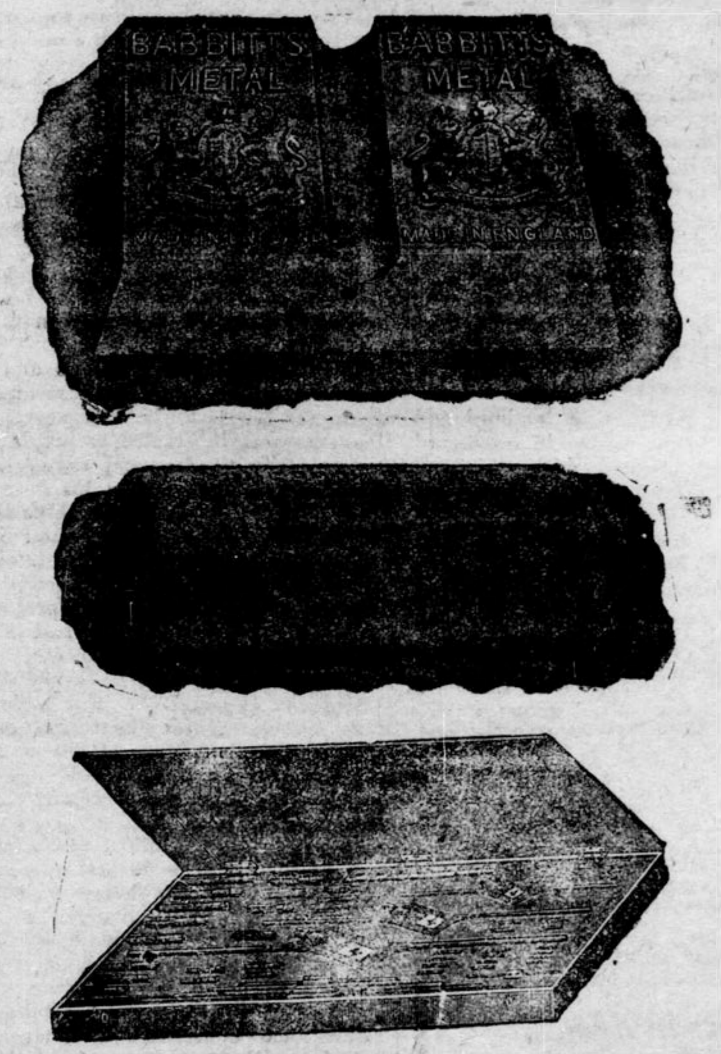

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